FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN ENVOY TO GENEVA CONDEMNS NEUTRON DECISION

LD190830 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 18 Aug (MTI)--Ambassador Dr Imre Komives, head of the Hungarian delegation, addressed the Tuesday's plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Commission. He spoke in detail of the U.S. administration's decision on the production of the nuclear warhead. Dr. Komives strongly condemned the highly dangerous step which, as he put it, manifested overt efforts to gain military supremacy.

He stressed the production of the neutron warhead may provoke grave consequences, it may trigger off a qualitatively new round of the nuclear arms race, and it increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. Dr. Komives espoused the proposal of other socialist delegations and urged the commission to set up a working committee without delay, whose task would be to work out a treaty on banning the production, stockpiling and use of the neutron warhead. A relevant draft-treaty, submitted in 1978, would serve as basis for the work of the committee.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU181935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor within the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, in relation to the activity carried out during the six months of debates, the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Mircea Malita, appreciated as positive the atmosphere in which the works proceeded and at the same time he emphasized that, on the eve of the second UN special session on disarmament, the concrete results scored until now are far from meeting the expectations. The main deficiency bearing upon the results of the committee--the speaker showed--is the opposition of some members as concerns tackling in a concrete manner measures ap[illegible]to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race. The Romanian delegation considers that the problems of nuclear disarmament should be dealt with in a most profound and responsible manner. It is each government's duty to do nothing that might worsen further the existing situation, create new sources of tension and distrust.

That is why, the Romanian representative showed, we consider that the United States' decision to pass on the production of the neutron bomb is a negative measure, highly regrettable, that contains the obvious risk of a new strong impetus to be given to the arms race.

Then the Romanian ambassador highlighted the exigencies of flexibility and realism that should characterise the negotiation process in the field of disarmament as well as the needs for a continuous democratization of the committee's works.

One of the problems requiring much attention in view of finding a way out of the present situation would be the working out of a body of measures that together would define the moment of halting the arms race and the initiation of a movement favourable to disarmament--highlighted the speaker. These measures should be grounded, at a first stage, on the idea of freezing the military spending and armaments, followed by real, negotiated reduction.

Then the head of the Romanian delegation asked that the committee should understand the uselessness of discussing problems that cannot but bar endlessly the concrete actions.

ZERI I RINISE COMMENTS ON KOSOVO 'REPRESSION'

AU190822 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

["Put an End to Oppression and Persecution of Youth of Kosovo"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 18 Aug (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I RINISE, organ of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, will publish tomorrow an editorial entitled: "Put an End to Oppression and Persecution of Youth of Kosovo". The full text follows:

A wave of terror has swept over martyr Kosovo these days. After having oppressed with tanks and fired bullets against the young men and women of Kosovo, now the Serb military courts are announcing every day heavy sentences against them. The sons and daughters of Pristina and Podujeva, Mitrovica and Kacanik, Suvareka and Decan, Glogov and Pec, Lipljan and Rahovec, Gjakova and Prizren are being flung into the jails. The charge is only one: "Participation in demonstrations". It is sufficient this "fault", it is sufficient this "crime" to sentence them with 10, 13, 15 years of heavy imprisonment. How many people have been sentenced? Nobody knows the real number. So far the Yugoslav press has reported for 100 persons. But how many are the sentences which have not become known to the public, how many people are waiting to come before the courts? The number of the arrested people has never been accurate, just as there have not become known the names of those killed.

Curfew and its laws of war continue to reign in Kosovo. It is continuing the so-called political differentiation, which recognizes the right to every policeman and every spy to arrest whoever he wants, which gives carte blanche to every Serb chauvinist and every political remnant to denounce and to fasten the handcuffs to whoever they want. No protection under law exists now for the youth of Kosovo, for the Albanian of Kosovo, they are deprived of their civil rights. This boundless arbitrariness, this predominance of military and political violence and terror is also proved by the fact that the names of the judges have been given for none of the trials that there has become known, nothing what the accused have stated, whether advocates have been or not there, who have been the witnesses, have there been or not relatives, journalists or rank and file people. Yugoslavia self-proclaimed as the country of "pure justice" and the country which strives to put on the aureole of an "ultrademocratic state", in regard to the trials in Kosovo has shut up its mouth and is informing neither the Yugoslav people nor the whole world public opinion. The big-Serb chauvinist hurricane that is furiously blowing now in Kosovo has taken away all the grand advertisements of Titoite demagogy. The world has the possibility to see, to draw comparisons, to judge.

The sentences en masse of the youth of Kosovo, something unprecedented in Europe since the time of Nazi occupation, show that behind the "democratic" facade is hidden the hell of the prisons for the peoples, is hidden the unrestrained reactionary inhumane policy.

Why are the Albanian youth of Kosovo imprisoned, tortured, maimed and insulted? Because it demanded the status of the republic of Kosovo within the framework of the constitution of the Yugoslav Federation, because it demanded the development of the region of Kosovo, which is the most backward in Yugoslavia, that has the greatest unemployment and the lowest standard of living in the country, because it demanded equality in the democratic rights and freedoms with the other nations that form Yugoslavia, because it required to preserve the historic traditions and to develop its own national culture?

Every civilized man, every democrat and progressive man in the world can consider these demands as nothing else, but as quite natural, normal and entirely just demands. They are completely democratic and recognised long ago by the international law and practice.

But chauvinism is blind and deaf, it admits neither logic nor the realities. According to it, the world has remained in the epoch of medieval feudalism in which neither law, nor justice existed except for prison and whip. This is occurring with the ruling Serb class, which is ultra-bourgeois from its mode of living, whereas from its mentality has remained in the world of the tzar, Stefan Dushan.

In the trials that are now going on in Kosovo, the frenzied repression against youth, the persecution of the Albanian culture, the violation of the national sentiments in general are expression of a sick revenge, the chauvinist fury that knows no limit and selects no means. They are reflection of the national passions and ideology. But the outburst of this real inquisition in Kosovo is also an expression of the desperation caused by the failure of a false policy, expression of the attempts to show yourself strong in means at a time when you are weak in judgment and arguments.

History has shown that when a regime begins to base its rule on the military trials, prisons, the closing down of schools or prohibition of books, as is happening in Kosovo now, then it is bankrupt. But it has also proved, and Yugoslavia itself has experienced this, that no army, no police, no kind of trial, no ban or persecution have ever subdued and brought a people to its knees when they have become aware of the injustices falling on their backs and when they are determined to win their own rights.

The youth of Kosovo demands justice. It wants to lead a human life. It requires respect for the human dignity and personality. But what is offered by Belgrade? What alternatives do they propose? What perspective do they open to this youth? Hundreds of girls and boys from 18-20 years of age, who have not yet made their way in life, have been sentenced from ten to fifteen years of imprisonment, so that they pass their youth in the dark cells. Thousands have been expelled from schools and thrown on the highway, tens upon thousands of others are jobless or are forced in one thousand and one ways to take the long road, of exile.

The use of violence and of the strong hand as the only means to solve the problems, is an impasse. Neither the trials, nor the imprisonment and insults subdue Kosovo and moreover its youth.

The trials that are now being held in Kosovo, the heavy sentences, the repression exercised in general against the heroic youth of Kosovo are not only a barbarous act, but also a great shame on their authors. These fierce actions and behaviours fill us, the youngsters of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania with boundless indignation and revolt. But the more our indignation increases from these actions the more they make us love and respect our brothers and sisters of Kosovo, admire their manly and unbent braveness and stand.

NEW TV CHANNELS ANNOUNCED FOR AREAS NEAR KOSOVO

AU151910 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1600 GMT on 15 August 1981 broadcasts the following announcement at the end of its newscast:

"We inform TV viewers of the Has area in Kukes District that Albanian TV programs will also be broadcast on UHF Channel 39. They should therefore use suitable receiving antennas placed horizontally in the direction of the transmitting antenna.

"For the inhabitants of Diber District, Albanian TV programs will also be broadcast on VHF channel 8. Viewers must use receiving antennas placed vertically in the direction of the transmitting antenna."

ATA REPORTS OVERFULFILLMENT OF 1981 PLAN

AU171903 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Tirana, 17 Aug (ATA)--The work is going on with emulation in all the districts of Albania, to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the plan for 1981 and to look forward to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Labour of Albania and its 8th congress with the greatest possible achievements. The results of the first 7 months in the fulfillment of the tasks on the production front speak of this. The overall industrial production for January - July period was realized in a satisfactory way recording an increase by 7 percent as compared with the same period last year.

The tasks of the 7 months not only that were fulfilled, but also overfulfilled in many branches and sectors of industry and in many important products, as in the extraction of gas and coal, the production of electric power, the extraction of chromium ore, copper ore and other minerals, in the production of metallurgical, chemical, cement industries as well as in many branches of light and food-stuff industry, etc. [as received]

During the 7 months good achievements were also recorded in the fulfillment of labour productivity and other indexes, cost and the financial ones, guaranteeing in this way a further increase, above the set tasks, in the efficiency of production, construction and services.

Numerous are those districts which achieved high results in the realisation of the tasks of the 7 months. Thus, for example, in the Tirana District, the plan of the overall industrial production was overfulfilled by about 15 million leks. There were distinguished the working people of the "Stalin" textile mill, the geological engineering plant, the "Josif Pashko" building material combine, etc. In the Vlore District the majority of the working collectives not only that fulfilled, but also overfulfilled the tasks for this period.

Among them there distinguished the working people of "V.I. Lenin" cement factory, who gave hundreds of tons of cement, gypsum etc, over and above the plan, saving also over 580,000 kw/hour electric power, 1,200 ton steam, over 170,000 cubic metres associating gas, etc. In Dibri District, the overall industrial production for the 7 months was realised by 107 percent. There were distinguished the working people of "Ramiz Varvarica" engineering plant, those of food-stuff enterprise who processed more agricultural products, etc. The same thing can be said also for the working people of the Puke District who realised nearly 108 percent the total industrial production, those of Pogradec District who overfulfilled the tasks in the production of articles worth 6 million and 500 thousand leks, those of Kukes District, etc.

BRIEFS

LLESHI AT COMMEMORATIVE MEETING--A commemorative meeting was held in Kavaje in Durres District to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the creation of a partisan battalion. Taking part in the meeting were workers, cooperativists, veterans, martyrs' family members, soldiers, young people and others. Also present were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and leading state and party cadres in the district. Rudi Monari, candidate member of the AWP Central Committee greeted the meeting on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 81 AU]

MEDIA REPORT, COMMENT ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Dispatch on USSR-Polish Talks

AU180955 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 August carries on pages 1 and 4 a 1,000-word CTK Moscow dispatch, entitled "USSR's Internationalist Stand; From L. Brezhnev's Meeting With S. Kania and W. Jaruzelski." The dispatch reports on the "short-term friendly working visit" of the Polish statesmen to the USSR; lists those present at their meeting with L. Brezhnev in the Crimea; reports on the Polish statesmen's "information" supplied at the meeting on Polish "problems" and their "emphasis" that the recent PZPR Congress "favored the maintenance and consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist principles in party work, the consolidation of the party's leading role in society and the renewal and development of ties wtih the workers class and working people"; cites them on the "continuing very complicated and difficult situation in the country," due to "previous mistakes, but also diverse subversive actions of forces hostile to socialism", and on "several instances of antistate and anti-Soviet propaganda, which seriously threaten the state's security and independence and the Polish people's vital interests." The Polish statesmen reportedly stressed the need to unify all patriotic forces and to consolidate Poland "as a firm link of the socialist community of states and nations."

Brezhnev reportedly noted the USSR's "consistent internationalist stand on socialist Poland" and its wish that the Poles "successfully fulfill the resolutions of the extraordinary ninth party congress," aimed at consolidating the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party.

The dispatch then cites the common statements on Polish-Soviet friendship; on the fact that "the existence of a strong sovereign socialist Poland corresponds to the Soviet Union's interests"; on the USSR's material assistance to Poland; on the international significance of the two states' friendship; on the attempts to meddle in internal affairs of socialist countries; on the escalation of tension by imperialism; and on the mutual wish to develop cooperation, also in international matters. The dispatch concludes by stating that "the meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal amity and comradely mutual understanding."

Union Leaders' Letter Denounced

LD181334 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (CETEKA)--Attacks on the commitment of the Polish press to the United Workers' Party in the present ideological and political struggle in Poland, contained in the August 12 statement by Chairman Stefan Bratkowski and another four functionaries of the Union of Polish Journalists, were denounced by 49 journalists in a letter made public here last night.

The statement signed by Bratkowski and the four others was carried by the 20th issue of the Solidarity weekly of the Walesa trade unions.

The letter from the 49 journalists stressed that the statement had not been consulted with anybody despite the need for consultation. It accused the party and the government of waging the so far biggest misinformation campaign, aimed at confrontation.

"This statement is not true and in addition keeps silent on the organization of street demonstrations, suicidal strikes and the flooding of the country with leaflets, publications, bulletins and posters with hostile contents," the letter said.

The statement attacks some journalists and even entire editorial boards that strive to provide all-embracing information. However, it does not contain a stand on the "two days without press" action planned by "Solidarity", an action which violates human rights, the letter said and added:

"We resolutely demand that the leadership of the Union of Polish Writers respect the principles of democracy and consult with members the important political issues. We support the implementation of resolutions of the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, and the line of agreement of all patriotic forces, the creation of an atmosphere of earnest work, and restoration of the peace, public order and respect for laws."

Decision on Saturday Work

LD181056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] As is known, Solidarity, first of all under the pressure of strikes, extorted the introduction of free Saturdays. And now, the center of this organization in Gdansk, under the pressure of public opinion, agrees with working on eight Saturdays by the end of the year.

It might be expected that all other regional organizations will do the same. But you do not know the situation in these trade unions. Solidarity in Silesia has just decided that there will be no working on any Saturday in the entire industrial area and coalfields. This is a serious matter. If all miners should comply with this, the economy would lose the chance to extract an extra 4 million tons of coal. And from these 4 million some 2-2.5 million tons would be enough to cover the basic needs for agriculture and the remaining 2 million for power stations if the Polish people are not to freeze in winter and spend evenings in darkness.

There is thus no need to comment on the decision of the Silesian Solidarity. Its attitude answers the questions of who is pushing Poland to the abyss and who is sabotaging the possible ways out of the difficult crisis.

Lipavsky on Press Strike

LD190900 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky commentary]

[Text] For millions of Poles this morning is the proverbial black day. Never before in all the years of the existence of People's Poland have a number of dailies failed to appear. Now, unfortunately, it has happened, and it has happened because of Solidarity. Its aggrieved leaders are more and more often criticized by the media for their political adventurism and they have resolved to take revenge. They gave orders to their people to occupy printing offices and forcibly oppose those who wanted to work. Solidarity wanted to take revenge on the journalists, and the readers had to pay for it.

But the printers did not allow themselves to be bullied everywhere. In Bydgoszcz, for example, print workers defended themselves and did not interrupt work. Also in Bydgoszcz, dailies were printed for the Wroclaw and Torun Voivodships. This morning TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the party's Central Committee, also appeared.

Nevertheless, the sad truth is that in some parts of the country Solidarity has succeeded in halting the printing machines and interrupting the production process, despite the numerous protests by branch departments, readers and many editorial collectives.

Return to Bourgeois System

LD181746 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It would be difficult to tally up all those in Poland who declare themselves to be supporters of a restoration of normal life in the country. All sorts of people label themselves as saviors of the Polish nation, most loudly those who openly take steps toward a further deepening of the economic, political and social crisis in the country.

In their interpretation, however, the process of normalization is a cover-up for instigating tension and nationalistic feelings. So, the world learned that it is in the interest of normalizing Polish life to print antistate and anti-Soviet materials in Katowice or elsewhere in the country, that it would be a highly patriotic and necessary deed to exhibit slogans slandering the authorities in Ciechanow, that the beating up of a policeman during the truck demonstration in Warsaw was not an act of terror and violence but an (?imperative) action demonstrating the people's will. They defend with the same demagogy the violence used against the management of the coal pit at Sosnowiec, and the leader of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, Moczulski, now again on trial, has the audacity to declare that the activity of this subversive counterrevolutionary organization is in compliance with the Polish Constitution.

At first glance one might say that this is only a question of an inaccuracy of terminology or an individual interpretation of facts. In reality these examples are tangible evidence of something else. All these acts are plainly of a criminal character and their social gravity is much more onerous than one might believe at first sight, especially because these acts are taking place at an extremely difficult time when these deeds are helping to bring the country to the brink of confrontation. Objectively, the acts further complicate and worsen the already tense situation in Poland when the country is struggling against extraordinarily complex economic problems which are having a tragic impact on the life of every Pole. (?The fact that) criminal acts of this kind are not isolated but coordinated throughout the country only multiplies their impact. Such acts would naturally not be possible without coordination and a force which controls the whole affair and organizes subversive actions.

In this respect it is more than conspicuous that in all these cases people are coming to the fore who are members of the so-called independent trade union or who support Solidarity. It is more than an accident that the attack on the policeman in Warsaw took (?place) during a strike organized by Solidarity, that violence against the pit management at Sosnowiec occurred at the time of a protest strike staged by Solidarity, that Solidarity is doing all it can to free the counterrevolutionary Moczulski. The forces which now control Solidarity, especially the so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense [KOR], do not conceal that their aim is to break the socialist system in Poland and to return the country to the old bourgeois system.

It is therefore natural that for violations of Polish laws, prosecutions are being instigated. For the bodies of Polish justice and prosecution do have the obligation to use all available ways and means to bring about law and order in Poland.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES WORLD-WIDE PROTEST OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD190906 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Aug (CETEKA)--The White House cannot fully ignore the opinion of people on various continents.

Especially it cannot underestimate the influence of the socialist countries on the formation of world anti-war awareness, today's RUDE PRAVO said, commenting on the world-wide protest movement against the neutron bomb production.

The decision by the Ronald Reagan government aroused sharp criticism even in the U.S. public. By far not all agree with the production of these dangerous weapons and mass destruction, the daily wrote.

Now there are ever more signs of the Pentagon's preparations of other armament programs, especially in the sphere of mass destruction. Ths U.S. National Security Council discusses the MX missiles and is to agree with the production of new bombers and atomic delivery vehicles of the B-1 and Stealth types, the paper stressed.

The United States supposes that it will force on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries a new round of armament, which would weaken their economic development. However, the armament fever, which caught hold of the United States, is dangerous also to its own economy.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES VISITING ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

LD182345 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Aug (CETAKA)--Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, received here a study delegation of the Communist Party of Israel headed by Politburo member Emile Touma.

The officials of the two parties exchanged experience from their work and views on the further development of cooperation, and informed each other of the results and application of the conclusions of the recent congresses of the two fraternal parties.

They also discussed several international topics, particularly the developments in the Middle East, and agreed that the forces of world imperialism, especially American, are pursuing a dangerous policy of militarization, and by their actions on the international forum are endangering peace. They described the decision of the U.S. President to start production of the neutron weapon as a new step in an escalation of the nuclear buildup.

The delegation of the Israeli Communist Party arrived here on August 15, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

MINISTER URBAN MEETS WITH SYRIAN OIL MINISTER

LD181304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, had talks in Prague today with 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources of the Syrain Arab Republic. During the talks successful economic cooperation was reviewed and the possibilities for further extension of bilateral cooperation were discussed. The successful work of technoexport, which has just signed contracts on the [word indistinct] extended refinery in Homs, was evaluated positively.

POLISH TELEVISION REPORT ON PRINTERS' STRIKE CITED

LD182102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (ADN correspondent)--A provocative printers' strike, organized by Solidarity, began in Warsaw and other Polish cities on Tuesday. Polish television reported this evening that Warsaw's biggest printing establishment, the House of the Polish Word, is affected. The Solidarity strike is directed against the publication of daily newspapers. According to the Polish television service, strikes have begun in the Krakow, Gdansk and Wroclaw printing shops.

U.S. CITIZEN ARRESTED BY BORDER GUARDS

LD181720 Hamburg DPA in German 1043 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Hanover, 18 Aug (DPA)--GDR border troops yesterday arrested an American citizen in Helmstedt Bezirk after he crossed the border into the GDR, the [West German] Federal Border Police (BGS) reports.

The arrested man was very agitated and seemed confused, a BGS northern command spokesman said in Hanover today. Before crossing the border, he drove his car into a ditch near the border. A BGS officer tried to help but the American attacked him. The American then crossed the border. His wife and two children remained in the car. Nothing is known yet about the man's whereabouts.

HONECKER GREETS ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

AU181220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings address to the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches:

I welcome you in the GDR on the occasion of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches. For a long time we have attentively and sympathetically followed the manifold work of the Ecumenical Council of Churches and, above all, we support your organization's commitment to real progress in solving urgent questions of the present time. Here, we appreciate, above all, those activities of the World Council of Churches that aim to secure a peaceful future of mankind and its social progress. This also applies to the untiring struggle of the World Council of Churches against all forms of racism and colonialism.

The meeting of your Central Committee takes place in a time characterized by aggravated tensions and confrontations in the world. Our country therefore regards it as its most important foreign political task to contribute to overcoming these tensions and balancing international relations.

Our republic lies at the heart of the European Continent. This continent, which in the 1970's was the cradle of detente, is also today in a position to set initiatives for detente and for easing the political climate in the world. Europe does not need new weapons, nor nuclear weapons and neutron bombs, but a limitation, a reduction of any kind of arms race. People of all countries need peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation and not increased military confrontation. Our hopes and all our striving aim at serious and businesslike negotiations on disarmament measures.

Many of you know from your own work that the GDR is linked with the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence by international solidarity. It resolutely condemns any policy of imperialism, racism and colonialism. The GDR will consistently work to ensure that reason and justice triumph in international relations.

In this spirit I wish the meeting of the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches success. May your work's results be in line with the expectations of the members of your member churches and the wishes of the peoples of this world and contribute to mastering the urgent problems of mankind.

Gysi Holds Reception

AU181116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 81 p 2

[ADN report on reception for Executive Board of the World Council of Churches, given by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affiars, in Dresden on 16 August]

[Summary] Dresden (ADN)--On 16 August Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, gave a reception for the Executive Board of the World Council of Churches, which had prepared the meeting of the Central Committee of the council. Klaus Gysi wished the meeting every success and underlined the importance of the church for peace, detente, disarmament and reason. Ewald W. Scott, chairman of the Central Committee, stressed the interest of many participants in studying the relationship between state and church in the GDR and Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, thanked the GDR Government for its understanding for the ecumenical work of the churches. The reception was also attended by Philip Potter, general secretary of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, and leading church dignitaries from 20 European, Asian, African and American countries.

TELEVISION INTERVIEWS COAL, ENERGY MINISTER

DW190837 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1800 GMT on 17 August broadcasts a regularly scheduled program entitled "The Television Press Conference," in which Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, is interviewed. The interviewers on the 28-minute program are not identified.

In response to the first question concerning brown-coal production in the GDR, Mitzinger reports that the GDR "in 1980 extracted 258 million tons of crude brown coal. This year's state plan provides for the production of 262 million tons of crude brown coal. The production of brown coal briquettes will amount to 50 million tons, or enough to supply all households with brown coal briquettes by 31 October."

Referring to the tasks assigned to his sector by the 10th SED Congress, the minister points out that the "entire economy must be prepared for the direct use of crude brown coal to a hitherto unknown degree." Naturally the brown-coal sector must produce the quantity of coal required for this, he says, and notes that the miners have undertaken a commitment to extract 6 million tons of crude brown coal in excess of the plan and to prepare another 3 million tons of crude brown coal for direct extraction; by 31 July this year this sector had already produced 3.4 million tons of crude brown coal in excess of the state plan. The minister adds that 29 million cubic meters of overburden have been removed in excess of the plan, so that the "adequate winter reserve will be ensured."

Discussing what the minister calls the "overall energy balance" of the GDR, Mitzinger says that the proportion of brown coal in overall energy consumption amounted to 63.5 percent in 1979. This year the proportion will be 65 percent, and the target for 1985 is 67 percent. Rendered in absolute figures, the minister points out, this will mean that by then "285-290 million tons of crude brown coal must be extracted." During that period there will be a decrease in open-pit extraction capacity of about 40 million tons, thus necessitating the creation of an extraction capacity of roughly 70 million tons through measures of intensification in the existing open pit mines and through the opening of new mines.

To emphasize the value of the resource, the minister lists the following products made of brown coal: briquettes which are further used for the production of the "so-called brown coal high-temperature coke--meaning coke and gas, and to a degree liquid fuels." Another form of "direct briquette gasification" produces gas and liquids. Briquettes are carbonized for the production of coke and tars, the latter then being cracked into oils, various aromatics, phenols, sulphur and electrode coke. Carbonized coke is an important basic product for the production of synthetic gases for industry. "This synthetic gas, a hydrocarbon compound, is used as a basic component for fertilizers and protein for fodder."

As for mining operations, Minister Mitzinger points out that his industrial branch is gradually proceeding to the conversion from rail transport extraction to conveyer belt operations: The conveyer belt technology is now applied in 23 percent of operations, with an increase to about 30 percent envisaged by 1985. The minister notes that there are further plans to increase efficiency by the best possible coordination of overburden excavators and the extraction conveyer belts through the use of industrial computers.

Briefly mentioning that about 30 percent of all brown coal personnel are engaged in repairing the capital equipment used by this industrial sector, Minister Mitzinger draws attention to the investments necessary to open new open-pit mines. The reduction in opening periods from the former 10 years to a planed 3-4 years is exemplified by the Delitzsch-Suedwest Mine which was opened within 4 years. It is planned to open 50 new open-pit mines in such reduced periods.

In response to another question, the minister lists what he calls the "concomitant raw materials" gained when removing the overburden for brown-coal mining. He says that in 1980 his sector supplied the construction industry with more than 4 million cubic meters of gravel and sand, and this supply is to be further increased. One open-pit mine supplies vitreous sand to the foundry industry, for example, while others produce "various types of clay for the ceramics industry."

Answering a question concerning geological conditions, Mitzinger points out that "the conditions for the extraction of the coal are growing worse, so that we are facing problems of greater mining depths, longer transport routes and greater building concentrations on envisaged mining fields." The minister adds that even now the production costs for brown coal briquettes are about twice the purchase price paid by the consumer.

Since excavators cannot proceed to mine coal around villages, Mitzinger continues, there are laws regulating procedures on the relocation of villages. Villagers are informed 2 years in advance about the relocation of their home towns, on the basis of a relocation concept worked out in harmony with the local authorities. Exploited areas are later recultivated for agricultural and forestry utilization. But artificial man-made lakes will also be created, such as in the Senftenberg and Leipzig areas once brown-coal mining is discontinued there.

In conclusion the minister tells the television audience that the open-pit mines which are now opening will supply coal until about 2030. But this does not mean that there are no more deposits. Work is being done now to ascertain the productivity of deposits which formerly would not have been considered for mining.

BRIEFS

KABUL SCIENTISTS CONCLUDE STUDIES--The first international summer course for Kabul University scientists has ended at the Humboldt University in Berlin after 4 weeks. The participants in the course, which had been organized in accordance with an agreement between the universities in 1979, discussed topical questions of science and university policy. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO 18 AUG SESSION COMMUNIQUE, DISCUSSION

Communique on Meeting

LD181842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Communique on the PZPR Committee Politburo meeting on 18 August]

[Text] PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defense Wojciech Jaruzelski have submitted at the Politburo meeting a report on the friendly working visit to the Soviet Union on 14 and 15 August of this year and on their talks with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and other Soviet personages.

In the course of these talks the two sides informed one another about the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. These talks constitute an important event in Polish-Soviet relations, confirm the unflinching friendship between the parties and nations and consolidate the brotherly cooperation between the two countries.

The Politburo has endorsed the stance adopted by the Polish delegation which supplied information on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, trends in the consolidation of the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party, the strengthening of socialism in Poland and the struggle against antisocialist threats. The talks have confirmed yet again that the existence of a strong, sovereign Poland is in the interest of the Soviet Union and the might and high international prestige of the Soviet Union are of fundamental importance for the security and development of People's Poland.

The Soviet side has confirmed once more its readiness to assist in the fuller setting in motion of Poland's industrial potential and has informed the meeting [in the Crimea] about the postponement of Polish payments for the next 5 years.

Irrespective of its aid so far, the Soviet Union will step up deliveries of some raw materials and goods of importance for light industry and for supplying the population. The talks have shown full agreement in the assessment of the international situation and have confirmed the will for further, active work of both allied states toward the strengthening of the socialist community and the struggle for peace and international security.

Accepting the results of the talks, the Politburo expressed gratitude to the CPSU, its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and to the Soviet Government, for the brotherly aid and support which is so essential in Poland's present difficult socioeconomic situation.

Under the next item of the agenda, the government representatives informed the Politburo about the state of work on the draft for changes in retail prices and compensation guidelines. These drafts constitute an integral part of the economic reform. The proposed price changes are one of the economic prerequisites for gradually leading the country out of the crisis. They will be conducive to the stimulation of productivity and the efficiency of husbandry, thus accelerating the restoration of market equilibrium.

Acknowledging the government proposals, the Politburo expressed support for multistage price changes preceded by a broad consultation with the community.

In the course of executing price changes special protection ought to be given to the population groups in the lowest income brackets as well as to the disabled pensioners. The changes ought to begin with a regulation of prices for the products which, in conformity with the viewpoint shared by the majority of the community, are to a great extent squandered. This applies in particular to bread and cereal products.

In addition the Politburo heard a report on government actions designed to improve market supplies of food, means of personal cleanliness and hygiene as well as articles for children. The indispensable financial means, raw materials and materials will be earmarked for these purposes as top priority. There will also be a systematic control of the effectiveness of the adopted measures.

All ministries and economic organizations as well as workforces and managements of production enterprises ought to concentrate their actions on this task. At the same time it was underlined that the fundamental condition for a thorough improvement of the market situation and for meeting the most urgent needs is an increase in output and national revenue.

In order to protect the interests of the community in conditions of an inadequate supply of goods, a decisive improvement of distribution, the streamlining of the rationing system, and effective prevention of losses in transportation, industry and commerce are indispensable as well as a consistent counteraction against all forms of speculation. In the implemention of these tasks, social control has an extremely important role to play.

The Politburo listened to a report on the situation which, as a result of actions by Solidarity's leadership, has emerged in a number of printing plants which print newspapers. These actions, aimed at not issuing the press, consequently lead to the deterioration of the level of informing the community, and are the expression of unconcealed ambitions on the part of Solidarity's extremist circles to decide whether or not the mass media functions.

These ambitions must be hampered in the interests of social calm.

The Politburo has decided to call for the end of the current month the third plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, to be devoted to the party's tasks in formulating the high position of workforces' self-government in socialist enterprises during the conditions of economic reform.

Prices, Compensation Discussion

LD182307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Jerzy Malczynski report]

[Text] After today's session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Marian Wozniak, secretary of the Central Committee, met with a group of journalists from the central press, radio and television. The meeting was also attended by Director of the Trade and Finance Department of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Gebala, Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec, and Chairman of the State Price Commission Zdzislaw Krasinski.

The main subject was the economic problems raised during the discussion at today's session of the Politburo, especially the draft system of changes in retail prices and the system of compensations, as well as issues of improving market supplies in the near future and in the fourth quarter of this year.

As Marian Wozniak stated, the Politburo has recognized that the method of action by the government (?regarding) the changes in prices and compensations is correct. In keeping with the earlier findings and decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the intentions in this field are the subject of consultations with the community; the decisions are undertaken as a result of discussion; they will not take anyone by surprise.

The discussion at the Politburo confirmed the need for changes in the system of retail prices and compensations. At the same time it made the government sensitive to a whole series of issues connected with this operation.

Above all, it is a question of a broader presentation, in an accessible way, comprehensible for every family, for every person conducting domestic economy, of the principles of price rises and compensations.

The needs of children and the young were stressed. They should be taken into consideration in the system of compensations in such a way that no one should make savings in feeding them.

Particular attention was drawn to the--as it has been called--monitoring by the community, not only in the form of discussion and consultation, but also by the systematic investigation of public opinion, conducted especially for this purpose by scientific institutes and by the center of research into public opinion at Polish radio and television. It would be advisable, every so often, to report on how the draft proposal changes under the influence of social consultation and the gathering of opinions. And this concerns, above all, the general change in the system of prices and compensations.

In the initial period, there would be regulation of the prices of bread, flour and cereal products. It should be stressed here that all trade unions have accepted the need for price rises. There has also been agreement about the amount of compensation. As Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski reported, the basic amount of compensation will be Z150 per person per month, and, with reference to old age pensioners and disabled pensioners who get more than Z3,500 a month, Z200.

According to the government project, 26.7 million people will receive compensation. Certain amendments will be agreed in the subsequent stage of raising retail prices. The point is for the implementation of the most urgent [word indistinct].

The new price lists and detailed principles of compensation will be published in Friday's press. I will only pass on to you the information that the total increase in the cost of living, on the average, per person per month, in Poland will amount to Z148 and 65 groszy. It is assumed that no one will lose by this increase, with the exception of those who consume bread in excessive amounts--more than half a loaf per person per day.

The expected effects are, among others, as follows: Above all, the idea is to eliminate the waste of bread and its allocation for fodder. According to estimates, up to now 20-25 percent of the entire bread production has been used for that: one in every five loaves. There should be a definite improvement in the quality of bread, among other things, through the preparation of much larger amounts of varieties of flour and [word indistinct] technological reasons. One can also expect an increase in the kinds of breads; there will be an increase in the varieties of cakes and confectionary. There will also be an increase in the frequency of bread deliveries to large selling points.

The introduction of new, higher prices will enable the end of rationing of flour and cereal products to be brought closer. [Word indistinct] the draft price list, to give you an idea, of a loaf of bread weighing 80 decagrammes will cost Z16; and (?because) on average in Poland 8.4 kilograms of bread per person per month is produced and the compensation is calculated for consumption of 10 kilograms, nobody should lose out.

Much attention was devoted to the program for supplying the market up to the end of this year, particularly on the basis of the long interministerial discussion taking into account the production potential and the needs of the population. The possibilities of improving, and at least not worsening, supplies of meat and meat products--(?this) will be difficult, in connection with the collapse of domestic procurement--edible fats, milk products, cereal products and bread, cigarettes, [words indistinct] detergents and chemical goods, articles for children and articles of personal hygiene for women [words indistinct] were evaluated. In fact, apart from meat and meat products, one can be a moderate optimist. The government informed the Politburo about the vital need to maintain the decisions on limiting meat allocations in September as well.

It is enough to say that there are (?days) in which domestic procurement is lower than deliveries from abroad. For example, tomorrow, as Minister Zygmunt Lukomiec said, 5,000 tons of meat will arrive at Polish ports, (?whereas) procurement yesterday amounted to somewhat above 3,000 tons.

So much from the first reports; we will be returning to matters tackled at the Politburo session.

MOSCOW RADIO TEXT OF KANIA-BREZHNEV COMMUNIQUE

For the Moscow Domestic Service text of the communique issued at the end of Stanislaw Kania's meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Crimea on 14 August, see page F 1 of the 17 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT ON CRIMEA TALKS OUTCOME

LD181302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 18 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The meeting in the Crimea between representatives of Polish and Soviet authorities is dealt with in commentaries published in DZIENNIK LUDOWY and SLOWO POWSZECHENE. In the first paper (Kazimierz Kozub), citing the communique issued on the meeting between Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev, states that the assessment made by the Polish leaders of the complicated situation in Poland encountered, yet again, understanding on the part of the Soviet side.

The commentary reads: The unexpectedly favorable decisions, from Poland's viewpoint, concerning a further postponement of payments of Soviet credits and a further increase in economic aid for our country bear witness to this. Decisions of this kind would not have been possible had it not been for the fact that both sides have shown maximal understanding and complete respect for each other as partners.

Further on in the commentary, (Kazimierz Kozub) singles out two results of this meeting which are particularly noteworthy. The first result is the positive assessment of our Polish efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in the country by ourselves. The second result is this: The Soviet Union approached in an extraordinarily favorable manner our request for additional economic aid. It should be mentioned here that the Soviet side has promised increased deliveries, mainly on credit, of market articles and raw materials which, in all probability, include iron ore, cotton, oil and so on.

A SLOWO POWSZECHNE publicist draws attention to an important aspect of the talks. He writes that there is no doubt that overcoming the crisis situation and Poland's further social and economic development are possible in equal measure solely in peaceful conditions in which the old alliances are maintained and cooperation is continued with those countries with which, for more than 30 years, our existence has been linked. Internal economic and organizational reforms must be accompanied by the continuation of our foreign policy, a policy implemented by our country throughout the postwar period. In this respect, the cornerstones of Polish diplomacy, principles of international coexistence, and the attitude of issues and events that determine Poland's international position, remain unchanged. One more sentence taken from the SLOWO POWSZECHNE commentary: Irrespective of whether we call it the balance of forces that came about in Europe after World War II, or historical necessity, or else the Polish raison d'etat, reality is such that, strengthening our sovereignty, we have to bear in mind that we rely upon the Soviet Union in the political, economic and defensive spheres.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Friendship

LD181220 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (PAP)--In a commentary related to the recent Polish-Soviet summit in the Crimea, the Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that the enemies of socialism in Poland "prey on our national problems, perfidiously, cynically and without remorse. In their hostile attitude to socialism, i.e. to fundamental interests of the nation, our enemies combine two elements: undermining the structure of the state and anti-Sovietism."

"The combined assaults on socialism and Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union represent two faces of the same coin: They undermine the most essential interests of the Poles."

"Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation are a cornerstone of the present balance of forces in Europe."

"The Crimea meeting was held under the conditions of an international situation which is both very complicated and dangerous to peace. Washington has placed a plain, undisguised bet on unleashing the successive stage of the armes race."

The paper went on to say that "various pursuers of political brinkmanship across the Atlantic need the confusion in Poland for their attempts to ident on the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Hence they do not hesitate to stage internationally, unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs. The respective resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives can only be taken as a warning addressed to the Polish authorities not to dare check the anti-state activities by irresponsible citizens or groups. This characteristic collaboration between the enemies of socialism in Poland and their friends abroad is a very important link in the ideological and political struggle of imperialism against socialism."

"We are well aware that were it not for friendship with the Soviet Union, we would stand no chance of overcoming the present crisis."

"It is not accidental that the joint communique issued after the meeting in the Crimea describes the Polish-Soviet friendship as a great gain for both our nations," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

KKP 18 AUG CLOSED SESSION IN KATOWICE REPORTED

LD182304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting of NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] took place in Katowice today. We have received the news on this subject literally at the last momemt. It could be that this is not yet complete.

The meeting was attended by KKP members including Lech Walesa, members of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Silesian-Dabrowa region and the Presidium of the National Coordinating Committee of miners.

After the meeting, held behind closed doors, which ended before 2100, a press conference took place. A communique was made available which says that one of the main topics of the talks was the question of Solidarity members working on 8 free Saturdays this year. The decision on this matter will belong to the workforces. The main issue is the additional extraction of coal, which should be earmarked above all for private farmers and the food industry.

The communique, adopted in the course of today's meeting of the KKP Presidium, Presidium of the Central Board of the Silesian-Dabrowa region and Presidium of the National Coordinating Committee of miners, stated that repressive actions have been intensified lately as well as a propaganda campaign directed against Solidarity. This was widely demonstrated in the Silesian-Dabrowa region.

The communique reads: We regard these actions as aimed against the positive anticrisis program which the union has embarked upon in the course of the past few weeks. We hold that the country's interests call for social peace and positive work to extricate the country from catastrophe.

Tomorrow members of Solidarity's KKP Presidium will take part in meetings with Solidarity representatives, inter alia in the Katowice steel plant, Sosnowiec colliery and other plants.

REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO 19-20 AUG PRESS STRIKE

Szczecin: Mixed Feelings

LD181454 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Szczecin printers employed in the newspapers department of the Szczecin printing works have declared a strike aimed at stopping the printing of GLOS SZCZECINSKI and KURIER SZCZECINSKI on 19 and 20 August. The strike has been received with mixed feelings by the inhabitants of Szczecin. Many people are downright critical of the decision of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity which deprives the community of daily press. We read in the resolution of the GLOS SZCZECINSKI team: None of us can usurp the rights of depriving the community of information and of depriving us journalists of the opportunity to perform our professional duties.

Strike Begins in Gdansk

LD181622 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] At 1400 today, a sit-in strike began in the press graphic works in Gdansk. Because of this, the Gdansk daily newspapers will not appear tomorrow or the day after.

Information and communiques, in greater number than usual, will be transmitted by the Gdansk station of Polish radio on the 0630-0810 Studio Baltic, the 1225-1235 news bulletin, and the 1640-1655 Review of Topics From the Coast.

Krakow Strikes Early

LD181705 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] We have already told you that NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] decided last week to hold a press strike and not to publish newspapers on 19 and 20 August. In Krakow there was already no press today. Here is our Krakow reporter:

[Begin recording] A strike of the printing enterprise's press printing plant has begun in Krakow. The daily papers DZIENNIK POLSKI, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and ECHO KRAKOWA failed to appear in news agents' kiosks. Printing workers commenced their sit-in strike a day earlier than envisaged in the resolution of NSZZ Solidarity's KKP pertaining to the protest action and days without press. Why is it that Krakow is deprived on the press a day earlier? I quote an excerpt from a Telex message received from the strike committee of Krakow's press printing plant: The deadline for the commencement of the strike has been brought forward by a day in view of the Branch Union of Printing Workers' attempts to counteract the strike action.

We wished to obtain interviews with strike organizers. Unfortunately we did not get their agreement. They advanced the condition that the talks could only be held live on television.

Thus for the first time since 1945, Krakow inhabitants are deprived of their daily newspapers. Many of them wonder why it is that it was precisely Krakow's press that was affected by the strike being brought forward by a day. They wonder because no one can question the role of Krakow's press in constructing social harmony. [end recording]

Lodz Printers To Strike

LD181733 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] In many regions a state perhaps not of tension but of social unrest is being maintained. Generally the cause is still the same: dissatisfaction with the existing situation. Each successive day brings new detailed causes of irritation.

Although Solidarity's so-called star march has been suspended, the printing employees have announced a strike action for 19 and 20 August. Tomorrow and the day after the newspapers will not appear. The final decision will be made this afternoon by the Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] at its session in Katowice.

Solidarity's regional board has been meeting in Lodz since early this morning and has taken a position on this matter. Andrzej Slowik, chairman of Solidarity's regional board in the Lodz region and member of the KKP Presidium, has been authorized to support the strike.

In connection with the fact that tomorrow and the next day there will be no [word indistinct] DZIENNIK and EKSPRES and only a negligible number of GLOS, the duty of informing you about current events in Lodz and the country will fall exclusively to us and our colleagues on television.

Bydgoszcz Printers Not To Join

LD181054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The workforce of the printing works in Bydgoszcz has fully supported the appeal of the central board of the NSZZ of Printing Employees and has declared that it will work on 18, 19, and 20 August, the days which have been announced as days without press by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

The Pomeranian Press Publishing House is to ensure a normal distribution of daily and weekly press on those days.

Katowice Refuses Support

LD181730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the resolution of NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission declaring Wednesday and Thursday as days without press, the board of the Katowice region of NSZZ Solidarity of print workers declares it does not support this action. Printers from Katowice region representing the branch union believe that in the country's current tense sociopolitical situation, protest actions of this kind serve no one and nothing. On the contrary, it aggravates even further the public discontent.

At the same time, we declare we shall spare no effort to ensure that tomorrow and the day after the press in our voivodship will be printed throughout Poland to fully support our stand, to understand the seriousness of the situation, and to spare no effort so that the press can be printed normally in the entire country.

TRYBUNA LUDU Rejection

LD181232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] In the resolution adopted by the primary party orgnization of the PZPR and the circle of the Association of Polish Journalists of TRYBUNA LUDU we read, among other things:

In the difficult period which we are experiencing at the moment, a period when there are shortages of everything, including the press, a period full of tension and anxiety, comprehensive up-to-date information about the situation in the country is essential to the community. Depriving the community of it constitutes in fact a further restriction of the satisfaction of one of the fundamental social needs. It also constitutes a violation of our rights as journalists as well as of the rights of our readers. This strike of a political nature does not serve social peace; it presents a threat to the line of accord for which we invariably proclaim our support, seeing in it the sole chance for a socialist renewal of our life.

More on TRYBUNA LUDU

LD181520 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (PAP)--The party members and journalists associated with the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU yesterday adopted a resolution strongly protesting against the Solidarity-announced printers' strike. The resolution, published by the daily today, said among other things:

"This strike of a political character does not serve a social peace but threatens the line of agreement, which we invariably come out for, regarding it as the only chance for the socialist renewal of our life."

The resolution appealed to the Polish Journalists Association (SDP) for a constructive action. It said that, "The letter signed by five representatives of the SDP's leadership, published in the last issue of the Solidarity weekly, is not such an action. It does not reflect the views and feelings of all journalists affiliated in the SDP. It has not been consulted even with the statutory elective bodies of the association and through its one-sidedness it merely serves to intensify tension."

In a related comment TRYBUNA LUDU referred to the appeal to newspaper readers made by the Solidarity printers' leadership. The appeal opens with the statement:

"The printers affiliated in Solidarity protest against your being stupefied by manipulated and one-sided information in the mass media. We object to that by taking the action "days without newspapers". Solidarity is for an honest criticism combined with the union's possibility to present its stand in the press, radio and television."

"The paradox of this appeal," TRYBUNA LUDU commented, "resides in the fact that we, the staff of TRYBUNA LUDU are also against stupefying our readers, against manipulation, and for an honest criticism and presentation of views.

"We are a press organ of the PUWP Central Committee but we are also a newspaper of all Poles.

Therefore, it was on our columns and in interviews by our journalists that Solidarity's leader Lech Walesa has spoken many a time. That is why we inform our readers about the decisions and resolutions of the NCC [National Consultative Commission] Solidarity and its regional chapters, that is why we have published a summary of the NCC's latest resolutions and the statement by the union's press spokesman and finally that is why we regularly report on Solidarity's news conferences," said the daily.

"The charge of one-sided and stupefying information does not agree with what we do. It would be appropriate to ask which one of Solidarity's high-circulation publications have honestly, if even briefly, discussed the resolutions of the PUWP's 9th Extraordinary Congress? Which of them brings reports on Sejm's sessions and their decisions so important for the nation?" asked TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The printers affiliated in Solidarity conclude their appeal to readers with the statement "the freedom of word is a guarantee of the August 1980 accords", quoted the party daily.

"How can this right statement be reconciled to their decision, which in consequence amounts to saying "words no more", queried TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

Sieradz Against Strike

LD182242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] As our Lodz correspondent Jerzy (?Witaszczyk) reports, the days without the press proclaimed by Solidarity for tomorrow and the day after tomorrow have given rise to great disquiet in Sieradz Voivodship. There have been protests against this action from kiosk keepers, press club employees, and trade unionized salespeople of the Prasa-Ruch-Ksiazka and JEDNOSC workers' publishing cooperative [unity]. In their protest they expressed the conviction that today every strike is aimed against the vital interests of the nation. It causes a further worsening of the population's living conditions and, moreover, deprives society of access to press information at a time when it is essential (?for us). The trade unionists belonging to JEDNOSC appeal to all sellers and distributors of the press to work normally this Wednesday and Thursday. There was also a protest against the printers' strike today from the journalists of the weekly NAD WARTA [ON THE WARTA RIVER] which appears in Sieradz. They passed a resolution expressing support for the resolution of the party organization at the Lodz daily GLDS RABOTNICZY. This resolution condemns the action planned by printers belonging to Solidarity for tomorrow and the day after.

Communications TU Appeal

LD182241 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The Main Council of the Communications Employees' Trade Union made an appeal today to union members and organizations, and to all communications employees. In the appeal we read, among other things:

In connection with the protest action organized by NSZZ Solidarity concerning the so-called days without the press, the Main Council takes the standpoint that the action has nothing in common with the genuine defense of workers' interests. This action is aimed solely at exerting unacceptable pressure against freedom of expression. Our society is tired of the constant protest and strike actions which do not serve to improve existence and only cause increased tension. Nor does anybody have the right to deprive society of daily press information. In this connection, the Main Council of the Communications Employees' Trade Union appeals to all communications employees, union members and organizations not to join in this action and to ensure the conditions essential for the transportation and distribution of the press within the Ministry of Communications sphere of activity.

TRYBUNA LUDU Published

LD190955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] TRYBUNA LUDU states in an article addressed to readers that today's edition is appearing in a reduced format and with a smaller circulation. It says that the mass media, a primary commodity, has been blocked. The editorial team says: Our attitude toward the so-called "days without press" was presented in yesterday's edition. We have nothing to add, except to say that contrary to the campaign organizers' intentions these are not days without TRYBUNA LUDU.

A few minutes ago we also received a copy of the first page of ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Katowice, Radom Papers on Sale

LD191100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI have appeared in Warsaw today. Local papers have appeared in many voivodships, including TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Katowice.

Our correspondent reports from Radom that the local press is available in all the Ruch kiosks in the Radom Voivodships. On the initiative of the voivodship party organization the journalists of the two Radom editions of SLOWO LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY have prepared and printed in a local printing office a four-column paper [word indistinct]. It carries important information pertaining to the country and the region, with abundant illustrations. What is more, the inhabitants of the Radom region were able to buy the PZPR daily SLOWO LUDU in normal size at Ruch kiosks.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Attack

LD190920 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 19 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (PAP)--"Who gave Solidarity the right to ruthlessly break the ties linking millions of readers with their daily newspapers?" asked the commentator of the Polish Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today, referring to the so-called days without press, proclaimed by Solidarity.

"Was anybody asked for opinion about it? No, because it was pointless. The important thing was to deal a blow. No matter that it was a blind blow, that its consequences would be felt above all by hundreds of thousands of people who would turn with nothing from the newstands, that tension would again intensify in the country. This is what seems to be the aim of Solidarity's agitated extremists who are making nothing of all the bills of social or economic losses.

"Hot disputes in printing houses are signalled from all over the land. The strike decision has not been accepted everywhere. Here and there it was forced through by small groups despite the reluctance--yet passive reluctance--of the majority," stated ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentator.

Intelligentsia Club Protests

LD181655 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] In view of the fact that Solidarity has declared a strike for press printers and distributors, the party club of creative intelligentsia Warsaw-80, attached to the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and the initiative group [as heard] of Warsaw communists have lodged a resolute protest against this action.

Their declaration reads, among other things: The public, deprived every day of basic material goods, cannot be additionally exposed to a lack of essential press information. It would constitute a blatant violation of the right of every man to avail himself of these sources of knowledge about the country and the world which make it possible for him to determine his own attitude to the events which are unfolding.

Further on, the declaration reads: The press, like bread, is a vital need. That is why attempts to deprive the people of access to it constitute spiritual and intellectual sabotage with regard to the nation.

KULTURA INTERVIEWS RAKOWSKI ON SOCIAL ACCORDS

LD190924 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 19 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (PAP)--In a lengthy interview headlined "What Next?" Poland's Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski told the Warsaw weekly KULTURA he was for the line of social agreement and dialogue between the government and the trade union movement. I'm ready, he said, to break the resistance and aggressiveness of my interlocutors just to prevent both Solidarity and myself, and the whole political system, from approaching the point in which the line of agreement would stop functioning. The unfortunate ending of last week's negotiations between the Ministerial Council Committee for Cooperation with Trade Unions and Solidarity's NCC [National Consultative Commission] presidium is not, in my opinion, an event closing once and for all the talks which are so tremendously important for the fate of the entire country. Solidarity's press spokesman stated that from now on the union has been doomed to self-reliance. We, in turn, do not think that Solidarity can be excluded from the dialogue. This is impossible and does not fit in the conception adopted by the government.

The Polish deputy prime minister devoted a considerable part of his interview to the government, stating that the state apparatus suffers from miscellanous, maybe even great weaknesses. It has found itself in a new situation. This fact, at least partly, explains those weaknesses. I have nothing against criticizing the government but it is not the government that handles everything and it is not the government which should care for everything. Without honest work nothing can be done and the government does not bar anyone --including Solidarity--from caring for the morale of trade network employees or those in other sectors of the economy. The government can make the work easier and or more difficult for the people. It doesn't intend to make it more difficult.

It may happen in practice that the functioning of various decrees or the long life of bad habits are making the work more difficult for the people. Let's take the following case: Is the government responsible for a fall in work descipline? Yes, but only indirectly. It may pass a thousand of directives and they would not change man's attitude towards work. And instead of getting help in carrying out these directives we are receiving only complaints, often from those who belong to Solidarity and should give a glaring example at work but distinguish themselves only with shouting at authority, stated Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

ARRESTS SPARK STRIKE WARNING FOR 19 AUGUST

NC191113 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (AFP)--Polish workers threatened to stage two-hour warning strike at Chelm in southern Poland today if three labour union militants held by police for putting up protest posters in the town were not released, local union officials said.

The three militant members of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, including a retired woman teacher, were picked up early today while putting up posters protesting the country's food shortages.

One poster said ironically, "We are not hungry. There is plenty of food. Long live the authorities."

Solidarity officials at Chelm said that if the three were not released by 1 p.m. (1100 GMT) today, an immediate two-hour warning strike would be called in three of the town's factories, and unlimited strike action would be started in seven enterprises tomorrow if the militants had not been released by then.

Chelm Workers Stage Strike

NC191240 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 Aug (AFP)--Workers at two industrial enterprises at Chelm in southern Poland today staged a two-hour warning strike calling for the release of three labour union militants held by police, local labour leaders said.

WALESA RECEIVES MESSAGE ON MEAT EXPORT BOYCOTT

AU181505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 81 p 6

["Telex Message by the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade to the National Consultative Commission Chairman of Solidarity Concerning the Boycott of Meat Export"; sent on 12 August--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--ON 12 AUGUST THE FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE, TADEUSZ NESTOROWICZ, SENT TO THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN OF SOLIDARITY, LECH WALESA, THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

Today the anticrisis team received from the Presidium board of the Gdansk region Solidarity a Telex message concerning the boycott action taken by Solidarity in the port of Gdansk against meat exports, and the stoppage of loading containers intended for Great Britain. The Solidarity Presidium demands that the detained preserves be distributed in the trade network and states that that the government side will bear responsibility if the detained produce perishes as a result of the stoppage.

I inform you that this is an inadmissible interference by the Gdansk Solidarity in foreign trade activity, which may cause painful losses to the country's supplies of imported food articles.

ONE MUST NOT ASSESS INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTIONS WITHOUT SEEING ITS RELATIONS TO THE ENTIRE EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICY PURSED BY THE STATE. In this case, the export of 120,000 tons of meat (including horse meat) and animal fats, planned for the current year, makes it possible, in particular, to import 190,000 tons of meat and lard, or to increase market supplies by about 70,000 tons.

THE FAILURE TO PERFORM THE CONTRACTS AGREED UPON EARLIER THREATENS THE COUNTRY WITH REDUCED MEAT SUPPLIES, AS WELL AS COMPELLING THE STATE TO PAY FINES AMOUNTING TO 5-15 PERCENT OF THE VALUE OF UNDERLIVERED GOODS.

The attempt to charge the government with responsibility for the losses resulting from the detained cargo perishing is unacceptable. That responsibility is to be borne by the performers of the action taken. I call your attention to the fact the stoppage of loading operations is a gross violation of the law effective in Poland and is subject to penal and material responsibility.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, I REQUEST THAT NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION OF SOLIDARITY SETTLE THE INCIDENT THAT HAS OCCURRED, SEE TO IT THAT THE SHIPS ARE LOADED IN A NORMAL WAY, AND IN THE FUTURE PREVENT REPEATED ACTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC INTERESTS.

GDANSK PROSECUTOR INVESTIGATES REFUSAL TO LOAD MEAT

LD182350 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia [No dateline received]--The Gdansk Voivodship prosecutor's office has begun an investigation into the case of halting the loading of containers with meat intended for export. The investigation was begun as a result of reports of wasteful management. Solidarity representatives demand that they be advised by the government about data on the national balance of the import and export of meat. Whether or not they will take further action in the matter of eventually halting the loading of successive loads of meat for export will depend on the implementation of this task.

RESOLUTION, STANCE ON WORK-FREE SATURDAYS REPORTED

Bydgoszcz Solidarity Resolution

LD181128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The management of NSZZ Solidarity Bydgoszcz Region has stated that embarking on protest actions in connection with the poor supplies of foodstuffs would be pointless since warehouses are out of stock. The National Consultative Commission of Solidarity has recently appealed to all Solidarity members and workforces to work on eight work-free Saturdays until the end of the year.

In response to the appeal the Presidium of the board of NSZZ Solidarity Bydgoszcz region adopted a resolution in which it instructs works' commissions to work out the deadlines and to organize work on free Saturdays and states that workforces which work for the mining industry, produce for export and make the essential means for agriculture and foodstuffs processing should be the first to start work on free Saturdays. Workers employed in enterprises suffering from shortages of raw materials and energy should be employed in jobs serving agriculture. The Presidium of the Board of Bydgoszcz region has also stated that work on free Saturdays should be governed by principles of self-government. Management of enterprises should be ready to extend such aid as may be necessary as far as this is concerned.

Miners TU Stance

LD182316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The Workers Information Agency has supplied us with the stance of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Miners Trade Union adopted in Katowice today regarding voluntary work on free Saturdays.

In connection with actions undertaken by NSZZ Solidarity encouraging work on free Saturdays, the Presidium of the Central Board of the Miners Trade Union expresses, after consultations with chairmen of works councils in hard coal mines, the view that this is an attempt to rehabilitate the organizers of strikes and at rectifying losses caused by their actions.

Members of the Miners Trade Union do not feel responsible for the losses caused by strikes forced upon the employees. Our union has been pointing out for a long time that the situation could be alleviated to a certain degree by voluntary work on free Saturdays; however, this decision belongs to the employee and nobody can impose it upon him.

Work on free Saturdays cannot be of the nature of an appeal nor is there any place for the usurping of the right to indpendently distribute the products and raw materials produced on free Saturdays. These products and raw materials are national property and must serve the whole community.

LODZ RADIO REPORTS SOLIDARITY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181905 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] As usual on Tuesday, a press conference took place at the Solidarity offices. It was attended by Zofia Dziwisz:

This week, the deadline passed for city hall's reply to the demands put forward by Solidarity during the recent protest actions, whose culmination was the women's march. Talks on this subject have already taken place. It is difficult to speak of their results, because city hall has prepared a special document contining the reply to Solidarity's demands. The regional board will be acquainted with the document's contents today.

On the other hand, it is known that the mayor has appealed for an extension until 30 September of the deadline for taking steps against persons guilty of the mess in the ration system. This deadline has been accepted by Solidarity. The mayor, in his turn, has taken a positive attitude to the proposal by the regional board concerning the introduction of control over the distribution of goods. Such control, in fact, is already taking place. However, given the present needs, the 56-person group authorized to conduct it is too small. Solidarity also expresses reservations about the range of powers of the controllers. A new proposal of authorization is to be drafted.

Another subject at today's press conference was the result of investigations by the center for investigation into economic activity. They were concerned with price rises--proposed by the government and accepted by the National Consultative Commission [KKP]--for cereal items. The economic investigations conducted by the center confirm the justification for the rise. The small divergences concern the size of compensation. Based on consumption norms, confirmed by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, compensation should amount to Z170, not Z150 as the government suggested.

In turn, the KKP takes the view that compensation should be differentiated, depending on wages and age. The center has calculated that altogether, within the framework of the domestic economy, the average compensation would amount to around Z150.

Further on during today's meeting, mention was made of work on free Saturdays. The Presidium of the regional board has recommended that works commissions should collect opinions on the KKP's appeal. The organizational principles will be established in the near future.

Other topics include the meeting--held last Saturday in Warsaw--of institutions interested in economic reform.

The agreements achieved there were signed by Solidarity, the regional representatives of workers' self-governments, and the social committees for reform. The aim is to work out a common stance, and later to work out and (?implement) the mechanisms of social supervision of the reform.

The final theme of today's press conference was the days without press. We have already reported information on this subject.

SZCZECIN STRIKE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

LD182324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Celebrations commemorating the anniversary of the Szczecin strike have opened in Szczecin. On this occasion, a solemn mass was said, during which the homily was preached by the bishop of the Szczecin-Kamieniec Diocese, Kazimierz Majdanski.

A telegram was sent to Pope John Paul II with wholehearted greetings. A number of events took place in the Adolf Warski Shipyard and the Parnica Shipyard. An exhibition of photographs and documents related, among other things, to events of last August was inaugurated.

MILEWSKI ASSAILS SOME SOLIDARITY MEMBERS

LD190932 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 19 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (PAP)--In an interview granted to the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU, Poland's ex-home minister, now member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and PUWP CC secretary, Miroslaw Milewski stated that street manifestations held under the slogan of a "fight against hunger" "were planned, were part of a scenario aimed at destabilizing life in Poland, at a permanent weakening of state authority, at its gradual desintegration to be followed by a gradual taking over of power. It is intended to discourage our allies and friends against us, to isolate us from them."

"We have to do with a consistent counter-revolutionary activity," Milewski continued. "This is evident in speeches made to various audiences by the well-known in Poland opponents of our system. Their statements are next transposed into action by certain irresponsible people in local 'Solidarity' bodies, become a permanent provocative element, disturbing the regular pace of our life. I am speaking here about certain 'Solidarity' activists as the union has already become a part of our lives. I am thinking about adventurers who, inspired by their foreign decision-makers or their own political ambitions do not hesitate to take advantage of the influence they have on the masses of 'Solidarity' members."

We are determined to consistently execute the rule of law. We know how to tell the difference between those who, having different opinions, voice them in a manner complying with constitutional law--nobody in Poland is persecuted for his beliefs--and the genuine enemies of the system, carrying out anti-state acitvity. The latter, let them know that, will be penalized as provided by law.

"Neither the party nor the government want to conceal their intentions or their actions. We are open to all control the society and the elected bodies representing it would like to exercise. However, to implement peace and order in Poland our activity has to be consistent," Milewski concluded.

PROTESTS OVER SOLIDARITY ACTIONS PUBLISHED

AU181425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 81 p 7

["Statements by Party Organizations"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT THEIR MEETINGS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE DISCUSSING THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE PZPR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MIELEC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT PLANT ADDRESSED AN APPEAL TO THE ENTERPRISE'S PARTY MEMBERS AND COLLECTIVE

It called on all party members to show by their attitudes the willingness to accomplish tasks set by the party. The committee expressed the conviction that only honest work, the best possible discharge of daily obligations, and resistance to emotions provided the conditions for overcoming the crisis.

THE RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT PLANT COLLECTIVE AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE READS: "WE CALL ON ALL THOSE WHO DIFFER FROM US IN ASSESSING THE CURRENT TRENDS IN OUR SOCIAL LIFE TO ABSTAIN FROM CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURE, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TO APPLY THREATS AND FORCE TO THOSE WHO WANT TO WORK."

The resolution adopted by the Krosno city PZPR Executive Committee reads: "IN OUR OPINION, THE MOST RECENT ACTIONS ENDORSED BY SOLIDARITY WERE PURELY POLITICAL IN NATURE. Resolutions received by the city committee show that party members in our city and the majority of the public, particularly figures of the workers movement, members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, and former inmates of concentration camps, are indignant at demagogic slogans alleging hunger in Poland. The latter have certainly the greatest right to deny such allegations. Also the extensive action of distributing propaganda leaflets is arousing indignation. It is an open attack on the line of socialist renewal and of agreement, endorsed by the ninth extraordinary congress of our party."

VARIOUS GROUPS APPEAL FOR END TO TENSIONS

AU181705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 81 p 7

["Appeals for Resolute Actions Against Tensions and Unrest in the Country"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY IS STILL TENSE. THE STRIKE ALERT PROCLAIMED IN SEVERAL CITIES IN THE COUNTRY BY LOCAL SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATIONS HAS NOT BEEN LIFTED. LEAFLETS AND APPEALS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED IN SUPPORT OF THE TACTICS AND STRATEGY APPLIED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION IN THEIR RECENT TALKS AND DEMANDS.

A meeting of Solidarity enterprise commission chairmen IN WROCLAW recently adopted a statement demanding broader access to the mass media for the trade union to inform the public about current Solidarity actions.

A report has been received from TORUN VOIVODSHIP on the abortive attempt to set the building of the Grudziadz city PZPR Committee on fire. The unidentified perpetrator entered the library rooms in the building and left a container with a flammable substance there. The city command of the Grudziadz Citizens' Militia is investigating the case.

THE COSTS OF LAST WEEK'S STRIKE ACTION IN WARSAW HAVE BEEN ROUGHLY CALCULATED. PRODUCTION LOSSES DURING THE 2 HOUR STRIKE ARE VALUED AT Z130-140 MILLION.

At the same time, the working people are increasingly demanding an end to the social unrest in the country, the restoration of order, the setting of conditions for truly productive work, and the unification of the forces of all Poles to get the country out of the crisis. THE AUTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT SELF-GOVERNING CITY TRANSPORTATION WORKERS TRADE UNION IN WARSAW HAS PUBLISHED AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION WORKERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AND TO ALL TRADE UNIONISTS. The letter says to ease the tension, our union calls on city transportation media to firmly refrain from all strike actions and demonstrations, because irregular city transportation services make normal work in production and trade impossible.

MEETINGS WERE RECENTLY HELD AT BIALYSTOK VOIVODSHIP ENTERPRISES. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLLECTIVES VOICED THEIR CRITICISM OF THE ACTIVITY OF SOME SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATIONS. In particular, the party aktivs of Czeremcha gemina [rural parish] and junction [as received] and members of the Railway Workers Trade Union adopted a resolution expressing concern over the intensification of Solidarity actions causing social unrest. The authors of the resolution called on the Polish Government, in settling the country's socioeconomic problems, to be guided, as they have been up to now, by the interests of the nation, and to seek more advice from Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions. We expect from the government, the resolution reads, resolute steps against anarchy and socioeconomic disorders. Similar resolutions were adopted at Bialystok and Hajnowka enterprises, in Mielnik gemina, Bielsk Podlaski and others.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE ATTACKS SOLIDARITY

PM191001 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15-16 Aug 81 p 2

[Jerzy Rulicz article: "Must This Country Perish?"]

[Text] I intended to write about the star march planned for 17-22 August and, obviously, to denounce a stunt which could benefit no one and warn its organizers against its dire consequences. It can be assumed today that the march will not take place. The situation has changed so radically that only someone irresponsible could decide to take such a step.

However, the threat of a star march has not been eliminated completely. After all, we do not lack political adventurists--we have seen this many times. Therefore, this threat cannot be dismissed. We are fully aware of the fact that similar actions have recently played an important role in the strategy of the political struggle waged by opponents of socialism in Poland and have served as examples of sudden changes of their lines of attack and objectives. There is an additional reason why the star march should be remembered even if it does not take place. If it does not occur, we will have the right to say not only that the forces of reason have prevailed. As always happens when any success is achieved many people will claim credit for it. I believe, however, that in this instance it will be impossible to overlook one very essential fact, namely that right from the beginning the government adopted a very firm attitude toward this matter and did not conceal its intention to take appropriate steps to prevent such an action. It is to NSZZ Solidarity's credit that it has fully appreciated the government's resolution and it will be to the organizers' advantage if they realise the possible consequences of their intended action and heed this time the advice of the trade union leadership, which has been counseling prudence. They must realize that without Solidarity's support and in view of the government's attitude they can only lose. Consequently, while not underestimating the importance of this matter, public opinion can now turn its attention to some other questions and this is why I will now discuss some of them.

There can be no doubt that in recent days some quite important changes have occurred in the country's domestic situation. This has largely been a result of the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which has shown that the party is resuming the offensive and does not intend to merely watch the development of events. It has not given in but is fighting for the leadership of the nation. Its task in this respect has become easier because it has emerged from the congress renewed and strengthened even though not yet completely united.

That it is determined to strive to extricate the country from the present crisis, unequivocally supports the government's policy, approves of the firm steps it has taken to prevent any worsening in the political situation in the country and urges the government to make all the necessary efforts to implement an economic reform, has been shown by the resolution. I feel quite certain that members of the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] followed the deliberations of the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum with great interest and it seems that these deliberations have to some extent influenced the attitude adopted by the leadership of that trade union with respect to some fundamental questions. It could not be otherwise for the simple reason, if no other, that KKP deliberations took place behind closed doors. Be that as it may, I can detect some concessions to the government in both KKP statements and its appeal. I am writing about this not so much with satisfaction as with approval. The situation in which our country has found itself requires that every, even the smallest, step in the direction of understanding be duly appreciated and seen as a joint success. Nonetheless it is difficult to overlook some contradictions as well as some theses which are bound to arouse reservations or even opposition. For--as it has appeared from its statements and its appeal--the NSZZ Solidarity KKP has, after all, not given up its confrontation strategy, nor has it made any effort to extend the dialogue. I assess the statement that the decision to avoid a confrontation has been correct as an unsubstantiated declaration which, furthermore, contradicts the content of other statements and the appeal itself. There are also some reasons to believe that the sphere of cooperation with the government has been considerably reduced. These are the main and, after all, not unimportant anxieties which have arisen after a study of Solidarity's policy as published after the conclusion of the KKP conference. I will try to substantiate my views.

First of all, the KKP's attitude toward the government's demand that Solidarity confine its activities to the framework determined by the statute is not clear. It would appear from Lech Walesa's statement that it intends to "follow a different path." Everything would be all right if this were a path of cooperation but all the directions of activities as defined in the appeal point toward something completely different. This assessment is supported by a statement on the subject of the desiderata made clear to Solidarity by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. Virtually all of them have been rejected since this is how the KKP's attitude even toward the points which it has seemingly assessed positively should be viewed. In every reply the onus has been put on the government and the principle of coresponsibility has been rejected. In many instances there has been an obvious discrepancy between words and deeds. Here are some examples:

The trade union allegedly does not engage in any political activities infringing statute principles but cannot stop its members from expressing their political views;

In reply to the government's appeal to the trade union for cooperation in the implementation of the economic reform, the KKP has quite irresponsibly accused the government of "hindering the reform;"

Solidarity allegedly does not promote protest actions which are a result of a situation which has led to social discontent. However, we can find in the very next sentence a statement inconsistent with the above. It reads: "While organizing protest actions, Solidarity seeks to minimize losses and preserve order."

This kind of "logic" has been applied to all the points contained in the reply to the government desiderata. I believe that the appeal to the trade union's members and the entire community must arouse--to put it mildly--even greater reservations. The future will tell whether Lech Walesa was right when he said that this document is the most important result of the KKP conference. In my humble opinion, this is a statement implying a struggle for power. In it Solidarity has not only stuck to its concept of enterprise self-government but has extended its sphere of activities to include territorial self-government (People's Councils and the Sejm).

I believe that the government will not reject the proposal that in the remaining part of the year eight work-free Saturdays should be treated as working days. However, I cannot help expressing surprise at the fact that this question could not have been resolved earlier. Would it not have been better to help the government immediately instead of hindering it and waiting for so long before settling the matter? The question arises whether the main reason for the decision to work on eight work-free Saturdays is not possibly the creation of an, in fact, new test ground for worker self-government as understood by Solidarity. And, finally, should work on work-free Saturdays be linked with a struggle for power? Would normal work for the country not be enough?

While urging the calling off of the star march on the one hand, the KKP has adopted a resolution on a press strike on the other. It demands that criticisms of the trade union should cease. We could reply to this demand using the kind of arguments used by Solidarity, namely that the party and the government are not fighting against the trade union but have no right to prevent their members and citizens from engaging in political activities! I would very much like to know whether during this period all NSZZ Solidarity regional organizations will discontinue their irresponsible printing of leaflets and their publishing actitivies.

In conclusion, I would like to express a few thoughts which seem to be only loosely connected with what I have written above. Well now, in August 1980 much was said and written about the authorities' arrogance. People now feel differently. An increasing number of people have been demanding that the government show more determination and consistency in its activities. For it can clearly be seen that arrogance is rampant on the other side of the table. It is now so great and sacrosanct that it has become dangerous. And it is not surprising that wherever increasingly overbearing arrogance and insolence and completely unfounded self-confidence prevail good conditions for politicizing arise. It is surprising and baffling that demands that the government's powers be reduced and its responsibilities be simultaneously increased still find support. There can be no responsibility without authority. The government is aware of this. No social or political activities can be carried out without a sense of responsibility. Are Solidarity activists not aware of this simple truth?

We are a tragic country. Not only because of the economic situation but also and mainly because every Pole has his own program which differs from the government's program. Instead of uniting, we have been fostering an increasingly deep division and instead of working increasingly hard we have been striking cheerfully. Even such arguments, for example, that the state will have to pay millions of dollars in fines for breaking agreements do not impress. People who attack the government can still find support. This attitude is still popular mainly because we are inclined to be contrary. We are unable to realize that to be able to extricate us from the crisis the government must be given general support by the community. So far no such support has been forthcoming since any support received has been inconsistent with the behavior of the majority. It is easy, very easy, in our country to promote strike action by fanning antigovernment feelings. However, it is very difficult to make people coordinate their interests with those of the country. Can trade union ambitions and those of some of their leaders take precedence over the state and the government? It seems that in our country they can. Democracy is still popular. "This country must perish"--this is how KTT [Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz, KULTURA journalist] entitled an article published in last week's KULTURA. I have provided the title of my article with a question mark. I want to express in this way not only my anxiety but also my belief that forces will also emerge in our country which will not let Poland perish.

OBODOWSKI MEETS WITH INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TU CHAIRMAN

LD182302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] During the meeting of the chairman of the Anticrisis Staff, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski, with representatives of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions led by Chairman Albin Szyszka, the participation of branch unions in overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and in protecting the community against its result were discussed.

The staff welcomed the workforces' initiative to work on free Saturdays wherever this was required and possible. Thus this applies to coal mining and other extraction and raw material industries, the food industry and small-scale production. On the other hand, there is no point in working on free Saturdays where there is a shortage of raw and other materials, where there are no adequate energy supplies or where its social usefulness would be limited.

The staff feels that the constructive activity of trade unions could play an important part in the overcoming of the difficulties regarding supplies of food and energy which await us during the coming winter.

PEASANTS' SELF-AID EXAMINES SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD181022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Today's conference in the capital of vice chairmen for matters of agricultural turnover of the voivodship branches of the "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives was devoted to issues of procurement and contract purchasing of agricultural products. It was stated that the results to date of contract purchasing and procurement of animals for slaughter are unsatisfactory. A total of 23 percent fewer pigs for meat and pork fat and also of young cattle for slaughter has been purchased by contract for the January-October [as heard] period this year than in the same period last year.

The conclusion of contract agreements is making least progress in the Elblag, Krosno, Lodz, Rzeszow, Torun and Warsaw Voivodships. A further decline has been noted in contract purchasing of livestock supplies for October. In this situation the agricultural cooperatives are undertaking a large-scale operation of talks with individual farmers in joint participation with the cooperative and rural self-governing unions, in order to enhance both contract purchasing and procurement in the next 2 months.

During today's conference it was also stressed that all privileges for farmers arising from contract purchasing must be fully implemented. Thus efficiency will depend to a large extent on the actual fulfillment of the obligations undertaken to the farmers, primarily as regards coal supplies.

The situation of coal supplies for rural areas is not too good. This year's deliveries of this fuel to the parish cooperatives of "Peasants' Self-Aid" have decreased by more than 2.8 million tons in comparison with those of last year. Moreover coal is delivered irregularly to the fuel stockpiles. As of 10 August the backlog in coal deliveries totaled almost 1 million tons. In this connection it was recognized that in the first instance livestock suppliers will receive coal in both August and the following 2 months. This priority applies both to current deliveries and to arrears. The remaining farmers will be supplied next.

The conference of the vice chairmen of "Peasants' Self-Aid" (?noted) that grain deliveries to the procurement points have considerably increased in the last 10 days. To date nearly 535,000 tons of grain have been procured from individual farmers.

Procurement is making best progress in the Opole, Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw, Szczecin and Poznan Voivodships.

The procurement of rape is coming to an end. Almost 465,000 tons have been delivered to date. On the other hand, the results of contract purchasing against the next year's harvest of this industrial vegetable are unsatisfactory. In order to increase the farmers' interest in cultivating this, supplies of 150 kg of nitrogen fertilizers in pure constitutent [wczystyn skladniku] per hectare are guaranteed for this fall and next spring.

As regards the need for the market to be supplied with edible potatoes, top priority is to be given to obtaining this product from farmers until mid-October. After all, it is important to meet the needs of the inhabitants, primarily that of the large conurbations.

SOLIDARNOSC PRINTS 10 AUG JOURNALISTS' PROTEST

AU191220 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 14 Aug 81 p 4

["Statement Issued by the Association of Polish Journalists--The Strongest Disinformation Campaign Since August"--issued in Warsaw on 10 Aug]

[Text] The long economic crisis, the indolence of all organizational structures and the increasingly harassing supply shortages have produced a state of bitterness and disappointment in our society, manifested by spontaneous protest actions. We take the view that--regardless of anyone's political ambitions and associated designs--the crisis of hope, which is affecting wider and wider sections of our society, is a source of those actions. Ignoring this fact results in a totally false appraisal of the situation, which may cause a conflict dreamt about by all kinds of extremists. We feel it our duty to draw attention to the fact that the most recent propaganda campaign is precisely helping to create the moods of confrontation.

Television, radio and some sections of the press are being compelled to act in a way that conflicts with their role as the media of social accord. They are dramatizing the circumstances of the recent events and are stirring feelings instead of engaging in rational arguments. They are condemning the partner who is not allowed to speak for himself.

Our concern is all the greater since already a few days before the talks broke down the following facts had occurred:

--On 1 August PAP published a dispatch that was an open falsification of A. Gwiazda's Telex sent to the government on the subject of the talks;

--Radio and television journalists received instructions that the so-called journalist soundings should contain views unfavorable to Solidarity;

--As of Tuesday 4 August the television newscasts have intensified the practice of dishonestly and one-sidedly quoting the foreign press discussing the situation in Poland.

We know of the cases in which censorship confiscated and the leaderships of editorial boards removed publications concerning the recent events on the pretext that they were "abstractively objectivistic" [abstrakcyjnie obiektywistyczne]. All those measures and a whole series of censorship entries [zapisy] have served to suggest a version of events that was out of tune with the truth, a version undermined in Minister Ciosek's interview.

We do not have to warn our society against this disinformation campaign, which is the strongest since August [1980] and whose demagogy is shame itself.

However, what is worse, this campaign is fueling the extremist views in Solidarity itself and among all our people, blocking the road to constructive cooperation, which is so indispensable from the viewpoint of the nation's overriding interests. That campaign is endangering the line of accord reaffirmed by the ninth congress resolutions and strikes directly at the good name of our nation. Unfortunately, some journalists are participating in that campaign. We repeat: Credibility is part and parcel of our profession, which we must defend above all, regardless of any views and sympathies.

[Signed] Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists; Maciej Ilowiecki, deputy chairman of the association; Jacek Kalabinski, chairman of the Warsaw branch of the association; Jakub Kopec, chairman of the session of the association's council; and Aleksander Wieczorkowski, chairman of the session of the council of the Warsaw branch of the association.

Warsaw, 10 August 1981.

GOVERNMENT PRESS SPOKESMAN'S LETTER TO SDP

LD181956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

["Text" of letter of Polish Government press spokesman to the Association of Polish Journalists]

[Text] Five journalists who hold leading functions in the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP]--Stefan Bratkowski, Maciej Ilowiecki, Jacek Kalabinski, Jakub Kopec and Aleksander Wieczorkowski--in issue No 20 of the Solidarity weekly published a declaration under the heading "Statement of the SDP." Although the Government of the Polish People's Republic is not mentioned in this document, it transpires from the context of the statement that it is the government or its agencies who are falsely accused by the authors of impotence, creating feelings of confrontation, forcing sections of the mass media to undertake actions contrary to their role in implementing the social accord and also causing aggravation [jatrzenie]. Further, the state authorities and offices are accused of falsification, instructing journalists to act unreliably [nierzetelnie], abusing the control of the press and publishing untruths for the community. The government is accused of encouraging disinformation and demagogy, fueling the extremist moods and blocking constructive work in the community, thus causing harm to the supreme interests of the nation. Apart from this, the statement suggests that there are political differences within the government itself, stating that the allegedly untrue government version of the events surrounding the ending--without result--of the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and Solidarity, has been publicly undermined by Minister Stanislaw Ciosek.

The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the government of social accord, reforms and renewal, enjoying the support of the community, which is also expressed by the decisive majority of journalists and by the mass media, is reproached suddenly by the authors of the statement with all possible evil, baseness, as well as action to the detriment of the community.

We consider this attack as groundless and inconsistent and contradictory with good mores. And we consider it harmful in the situation in which our country finds itself. To turn public opinion against the state and its chief organs may be assessed exclusively as action toward weakening the state, whose persistent actions for leading the country out of the crisis require construction rather than the destruction of the social mood of confidence and support for the government.

Apart from opposition, writes the press spokesman of the Government of the Polish People's Republic in the letter to the SDP, I express astonishment, since the vast majority of journalists in their publications and speeches in the radio and television support, approve of, and aid with factual, constructive criticism the difficult mission of the government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This also pertains to the impasse created following the breaking off, by the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, of the round of talks with the Council of Ministers conducted on 3 and 6 August this year. In view of the existence of a substantial contradiction between publications by a majority of journalists and the SDF declaration, public opinion should get to know what is really taking place. Do the majority of journalists voice opinions that run counter to their convictions, opinions that are untrue or forced, or does the declaration of the five SDP activists--by abusing the name of the [SDP] organization so that private opinions can be voiced--fail to reflect the opinion of the journalistic community? The SDP declaration, characterizing the tense situation in the country and its causes, negates the government stand in these matters. For instance, it is being affirmed that protest actions bear a spontaneous, non-organized nature and that it is the government itself that fans up conflicts in the country, implementing a propaganda campaign that exacerbates the situation. This is just an ordinary insinuation. As far as the entire journalistic community is concerned, is this what their political stand is like? Is this what their assessment of the situation looks like? This general and unprecedented attack on the government, the sharpness of which is second to none--for instance that of opinions voiced by Western mass media by people who openly present themselves as opponents of people's power in Poland--is merely based on four concrete accusations.

The state agency, PAP, is being accused of falsifying Andrzej Gwiazda's Telex message to the government dealing with an invitation to the talks for 3 August. This is untrue. Two accusations revolve around the fact that some editors in radio and television instructed reporters to tendentiously select opinions voiced by citizens concerning the breakdown of the talks and that in the television bulletin, the foreign commentators' opinions were selected one-sidedly.

In radio and television hundreds of editors are working. Their positions vary in the hierarchy there. They carry out their work in accordance with their different views, but also in accordance with the public good. The understanding each has of this notion is close to that of his colleagues.

Naturally, we cannot say what particular editor gave what instructions to whom, or how he selected the quotes, editing press reviews. One gets the impression, however, that if certain editorial teams or journalists select opinions in a way which does not suit the taste of editors Bratkowski, Ildwiecki, Kalabinski, Kopec and Wieczorkowski, in particular, support the government's stand, then the signatories of the statement regard this as sufficient basis to issue protests on behalf of the whole community, condemning it and attacking all the policies of the government. Who is it, then, who imposes on journalists a way of thinking? The government or SDP activists?

The fourth accusation of the SDP activists concerns this: That on the night of 6-7 August, censorship organs imposed on editorial teams the headlines which stated that Solidarity had broken off the talks. First, it should be noted here that the office for control of the press has a right to oppose something that the editorial team wishes to publish, but it has no authorization at all to write or to edit. Second, on the night of 6-7 August, there existed only one text pertaining to the broken-off talks: namely the PAP communique which expressed the government's stand. There was no stand by the other side at all. [Word indistinct] press published only the government's stand concerning the breaking-off of the talks by Solidarity. Subsequently it presented the stand of the other side. If, at that time, the press presented a view which was not its own but the government's, it could not have headlined the PAP communique contrary to its contents.

In view of this, the wording of the headlines was not open to discussion at all. If Solidarity had thought it necessary that night to announce to society its version of the events and its views, its declaration would definitely not have appeared under headlines which expressed the government's standpoint. Journalists, of all people, should recognize that as obvious.

Minister Stanislaw Ciosek authorized me to make it known that he did not express any views different from the stand of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, which was published on the night of 6-7 August; and even less to (?try) to undermine (?it). The intentions of such untrue suggestions are incomprehensible.

The disproportion between the significance of the examples put forward by SDP activists, which are either vague or untrue, of the behavior of the government side and the weight of the general accusations against the government of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski (?makes one angry). They have a great political specific gravity. It makes one think that the so-called SDP statement may, in fact, be an irresponsible statement by five people, wo have misled public opinion by suggesting that they have the mandate of the organization to express the view that the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic is the seat of all evil and perversity, and that it is carrying out a policy disastrous for the country, and has given a version of the events of the night of 6-7 August which is not in accordance with the truth.

I think it would be useful for the central statutory authorities of the SDP and the association's branches to express their attitude to the document, published in the Solidarity weekly, which has no equal in the history of the (?press) of People's Poland.

CONFERENCE OF PZPR VOIVODSHIP AUDIT CHAIRMEN

LD182342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] At the PZPR Central Committee there was a conference of the chairmen of PZPR voivodship audit commissions, during which the principles and forms of joint action of the Central Auditing Commission with the voivodship commissions were discussed. Views were exchanged on the subject of the implementation of joint actions arising from the new, much broader statute and regulation tasks of the Central Auditing Commission.

During the conference, the significance was stressed of the control discharged by the newly-elected audit commissions, for strengthening the work and implementing the line of socialist renewal, adopted at the ninth extraordinary congress.

It was emphasized particularly strongly that the controls conducted by the audit commissions do not constitute a goal in themselves, but constitute an inseparable component part of all actions of the party, are closely linked with the directions of these actions, and result from the general program of the party.

ZSL STATEMENT NOTES THREAT TO RENEWAL, SECURITY

LD190040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2020 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Statement by Stefan Ignar, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, delivered at the 18 August Presidium session of the ZSL Supreme Committee--recorded--place not given]

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, meeting today, has authorized me to make the following statement in connection with the serious situation which our country has been in for some considerable time now. The Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, after examining the political and socioeconomic situation of the country, at a meeting on 18 August 1981, states that Poland is in a state in which there is a threat not only to the achievements of the socialist renewal, but the very foundations of the security of our fatherland. We observe with the greatest concern and anxiety the increasing activity of forces aimed at a systematic weakening of the state authorities, the collapse of the economy and an increase in social [word indistinct].

This leads to a worsening of the credibility of our country as a political and economic partner in the international arena.

The growth and intensification of these dangerous phenomena are taking place after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which confirmed the line of socialist renewal, the line of solving social conflicts by means of dialogue and agreement. The government and state administration already did a great deal towards implementing social agreements, towards putting into effect the line of renewal, despite the neglect, foot-dragging and bureaucratic opposition of some representatives of the state and economic administration, which hampered this process.

Work on economic reform is advanced: It is an essential condition for getting the country out of the profound crisis and for the development and consolidation of political renewal.

Many citizens, worried about the fate of Poland, do not understand the behavior of those forces, which, instead of aiming at uniting the efforts of the nation, at strengthening the state and lifting the economy up, at solving the accumulated socioeconomic problems, take advantage of the painful difficulties and the moods arising because of them to organize strikes and various protest actions, weakening the state further, causing a further drop in production and creating new flashpoints of disquiet. The majority of citizens cannot understand what some activists of ZSL Solidarity [as heard]--or some people who are acting under that organization's banner--are getting at. The union initiated the process of democratic renewal. It announced the taking of steps aimed at a rebirth of forces in a country weakened by the mistakes of the previous political and state leadership. If we are jointly to aim at getting Poland out of the crisis, we must unite towards this aim all patriotic forces of the Polish nation.

The Presidium of the Supreme Committee would like to see in some of the decisions [words indistinct] meeting in Gdansk of the Solidarity leadership the augury of a more realistic and consistent approach to a joint solution--together with the state authorities--of the difficult problems of lifting Poland up out of the serious crisis and the consolidation of the line of renewal begun with the, after all, correct protest of the workforces against the [words indistinct] principles of socialism.

The Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL has respect, in these difficult days for the country and nation, for the attitude of Polish farmers. It is a permanent factor of calm, [words indistinct] and intense hard work. Farmers are maintaining this attitude despite many reasons for dissatisfaction resulting from a (?shortage) of supplies of the means of production and services.

We appeal to the government for an honest and full realization of the undertakings regarding supplies to agriculture of the means of production, undertakings written into the guidelines of the agricultural policy of the PZPR and ZSL, and in the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow agreement.

With the aim of improving supplies of food and other articles of everyday use to the population and of removing the reasons for the just dissatisfaction of the population, we think it useful to extend social control. The consistent elimination of unjustified privileges for some categories of people and institutions may not indeed bring great economic results, but it will, however, have a great moral and social significance.

The next, (?vital) asset of the Polish nation is its own independent state. For the first time in her history, Poland has friends on all her borders with whom there are no territorial disputes. The guarantee of the security and peaceful development of the Polish state is the Polish People's Army, supported by the might of the USSR and all states of the Warsaw Pact. This historic and exceptionally favorable situation is the great guarantee of the future for the new generations of Poles. As we know, a threat to our borders is the claims put forward by the revisionist forces in the FRG, a country which is playing an increasing role in Europe and the world.

The significance of these forces decreases in times of detente but they raise their heads when tension is growing in the world, when difficulties appear in our country. We must not forget that. Poland has become an important factor in the postwar order and peace in Europe. That is why the situation in our country is evoking increasing disquiet in Europe and the world.

The Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee states that an independent Polish state can only be a socialist state, linked with its allies within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. A departure from these principles may threaten the very existence of an independent Poland. For that reason, an active and firm opposition to disastrous tendencies is the patriotic duty of all Poles.

We call for a joining of all the forces of the nation towards getting Poland out of the crisis and strengthening the force of our people's homeland. The Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee appeals particularly warmly to all peasants and to the whole nation, to circles and committees, to activists and members of the ZSL who, as always in the more than 65-year history of the peasant movment, when the nation and the country were in need, make their voices heard and intensify their activities, making use of the trust accumulated over tens of years, in the cause of national unity, honest work, social order and calm. The homeland asks this of us today.

GENERAL TUCZAPSKI SPEECH AT 12 AUG PZPR PLENUM

AU181040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Report on speech by Army Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, Central Committee candidate member and vice minister of national defense, at the 12 August Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Speaking at this plenum, I would like to discuss a problem that in the present extremely difficult sociopolitical and economic situation has given rise to our Armed Forces' justified concern for the fortunes of our country, for its worsening position throughout the world and for its security and defense prospects. The tense situation has been in existence for a year now, and this state has seriously affected almost all the components that determine the mobility, defense readiness and the functioning of the basic organs and elements of the state's organizational structure.

The people's state, whose defense has been undertaken from the very beginning by the Armed Forces assisted by the entire Polish patriotic community, is our supreme, all-national value. We must protect it against all dangers, against the irresponsible actions of various demagogues and politics and against their concepts that are fatal to the interests of our state and people.

The military cadre entertains no doubt at all that an open struggle for power has been unleashed in Poland and that the class adversary is trying to turn the course of social life against socialism with the help of efforts to antagonize our community, to anarchize the country's life, to proclaim demagogical and noisy slogans and demands and to intensify tension and violence, especially among the worker and youth communities, which are less experienced politically.

There are undisputed proofs that in Solidarity's local and regional branches those forces have gained the upper hand that are not interested in focusing the efforts on statutory trade union activities, that oppose social accord and that are decidedly hostile to socialist renewal. The policy of exerting pressure on authority in the form of an ultimatum and of abjuring constructive cooperation with the government has gained the upper hand.

We are witnessing unprecedented attacks on the constitutional powers of government bodies and attempts to discredit the efforts of the state's political leadership to overcome the crisis. We are witnessing unbridled pressure toward open confrontation with authority, regardless of the price that would have to be paid for unforeseeable social and political results.

It is impossible not to notice that our domestic drama is developing in line with the deterioration and increasing complication of the international situation, which is marked by the imperialist forces' open withdrawal from the policy of detente and going over to cold war positions. This is taking place in an atmosphere of psychosis that the USSR is posing increased dangers. This atmosphere is being intentionally created and propagated in the capitalist world and is being reinforced--in order to make it credible--by fictional arguments to the effect that the USSR's military might is supposedly of monstrous dimensions.

Public opinion is being frightened by the quality and massiveness of the Warsaw Pact states' armament and equipment and by their increasing expenditures on the military. Today no one in the world doubts that, seeking to achieve the quantitatively and qualitatively absolute military superiority over the Soviet Union, the imperialist forces are heading toward a situation in which they could break off negotiations on curbing the arms race. This is attested to by the increasing pressure on NATO European allies to boost military budgets and to have a new generation of nuclear weapons stationed on their territories and, especially, by the recent decision to promote the production of neutron weapons--a decision that has outraged public opinion.

At the same time the West is developing a wide range of subversive-psychological operations against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in order to undermine their moral-political cohesion, domestic security and allied unity.

As an important element of the defense system of the Warsaw Pact states, Poland plays a special role in imperialism's war calculations. This role is determined by our country's key position along the main strategic line in Europe, by our demographic potential, by our industrial possibilities, especially in armaments, by the transit significance of our transportation system and by other factors that constitute the modern theater of war operations.

That we do not have to plan our country's defense in isolation is our great historical achievement. Poland's participation in defense alliances, tested in the struggles for the country's liberation, Polish-Soviet comradeship in arms and internationalist political-defense and economic cooperation with all the states of the socialist community ensure for us the real potential to intensify our efforts in order to properly safeguard the country and the inviolability of its borders, sovereignty and independence.

The Polish People's Republic is an indivisible asset of all our people and is a common organization of the entire community. The defense of the fatherland is every citizen's most sacred duty defined by the Constitution. Under no pretext will anyone be allowed at any time to undermine the stability, strength and permanence of our socialist states, our fatherland and our common assets.

Under the present conditions when the world is becoming an ever larger poweder keg, when enormous destructive forces have been stored on our small planet, especially in Europe, and when newer and newer hotbeds continue to appear, every spark--even a small local conflict--can create a global conflagration. The international strategic situation, which is becoming more complicated with each passing day, and the state of tension continuing in our country are exposing our defense system to great dangers and to severe trials.

The state's modern defense is a complicated manifold and comprehensive system that includes--aside from the Armed Forces--an enormous preparation of the national economy and state administration, civil defense, public security as well as good order. The state's defense also includes its demographic and industrial potential, the entire technical-defense infrastructure, transportation, communications, energy, communal facilities and economic-defense logistics. It also includes the system of running and managing the affairs of the state and defense. A potential enemy is interested in weakening that potential, in depriving it of its mobility and efficacy and in relaxing organic internal and allied ties. Such are the laws, logic and dialectics of modern military strategies.

I wish to stress most strongly at this point that our defense system is at present exposed to great danger and perturbations. It is with serious concern that we are watching some trade union activists' attempts to interfere in the internal operational and mobilizational affairs of the Armed Forces and in the systems of command and defense structures and to organize strikes in the armament factories. Also all destructive attempts directed at the most sensitive elements of that system strike at and adversely affect the mobility and readiness of the forces and resources of our civil defense to ensure organized measures against various natural disasters and breakdowns.

In particular, the demonstrative introduction into the streets of automobile transportation and specialist communal equipment, the careless use of social property and the blocking of transportation junctions and the main highways are inadmissible and unpardonable actions that attest to the elementary lack of feeling for the rights and customs of social life.

The Armed Forces fully support the government decisions with regard to the so-called star march. We take the view that this march should be prevented by all necessary force and means.

Highly dangerous are the features of loose social and technological discipline in the factories that are highly sensitive to various threats and disturbances, whose effects on the immediate communities and natural environment are often impossible to foresee. Such practices must be subject to the most severe public judgements and must be evaluated by citizens as an expression of the lack of political-defense responsibility and imagination and as a dangerous manifestation of the use of noisy demagogy in order to achieve parochial political aims that conflict with the true interests of workers and with the interests and international prestige and position of our people's state.

Our membership of and place in the socialist community indicate that we must be an authoritative partner who is worthy of trust, is politically strong and has a defense force that corresponds to our economic potential and the jointly agreed pledges. We have still not regained that trust.

The cadre of our Armed Forces is fully committed to the line of accord reaffirmed by the ninth party congress--a line that is the main method of solving social conflicts. Motivated by the supreme interests of the state, we are for talks, constructive cooperation and for the government's cooperation with all trade unions. But, at the same time, we are decidedly against all actions that destablilize the life of the state, hinder the functioning of its organs and undermine the effectiveness of managing the country's life.

The party and the people's government have the Armed Forces' mighty backing and defense in order to fully guarantee the most vital interests of the people and the state.

MINERS PZPR WORKS COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL

LD181418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] A plenum of the PZPR works committee in the Kazimierz Juliusz mine has appealed to all party members at coalmines in Poland, calling for essential measures to be adopted which will help to supply the country with coal. We read in the appeal, among other things: The existence of the nation and the future of our state is jeopardized. The direction for extricating the country out of the crisis chosen by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is right and correct. The whole nation alone, organized into a joint front of sensible people along the line of accord, can lead the country out of the crisis.

The extraction of coal plays a role of the utmost significance in this way out of the crisis. Let us augment in mining the front of sensible people. The point is that one should not rashly make a decision to go on strike.

The latest strike which, among others, contained political demands cost us more than 200,000 tons of coal.

Let us fight evil and the distortions of people's power. However, let us not allow ourselves to be dragged into a fight against the essence of this power, the appeal states. Our opponents have changed their tactics. They have moved from a criticism of the top to a criticism of the whole of our party. Let us not allow ourselves to be dragged into confrontations. Let us fight those people who would like to turn Poland back from the path of building socialism, people who in their blindness are ready to toy with the safety of our nation.

May the judgment of sensible people be in the foreground in the most difficult section of work which mining represents.

FARM-SLAUGHTERED MEAT, BY-PRODUCTS SALES BANNED

LD181594 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The minister of domestic trade and services has issued a ban on sales of meat, meat by-products and fats from animals slaughtered on farms. The ban does not affect produce processed by authorized tradesmen. the document will come into force when it is published in the DZIENNIK USTAW [a publication which lists all new laws, acts and statutes].

It is noteworthy that although tradesmen have retained the right to sell processed produce, their access to raw materials has in practice been restricted to nil because no producer, as of now, can legally sell meat either directly to a tradesman or to the market.

This question is lost in a legal labyrinth of its own. As far as the agricultural and foodstuffs (?industry) is concerned, work is underway to eliminate these (?difficulties) from the regulations now in force.

GDANSK APPROVES RATIONING OF ALCOHOL, COFFEE

LD182326 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The latest session of the Gdansk Voivodship crisis headquarters has approved, among other things, a decision to introduce rationing of alcohol, coffee and confectionary [words indistinct]. As from 1 September this year, every person over 18 years of age will be able to purchase monthly a bag of coffee, half a liter of bodka or a bottle of wine, and Z20 worth of confectionary. Rationing of school aids has also been introduced.

MEETING OF SUBCOMMISSION ON SELF-GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD182320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The subcommission for matters of the draft bill on state enterprises and workers' self-government, of the Commission for the Plan, Budget and Finances and the Commission for Legislative Work, today discussed problems of the close links between representative organs and self-governments in enterprises, as well as questions concerning supervision of the activity of enterprises, and problems of the powers of the self-governing organs.

In the discussion, representatives of the government and of the trade union organizations participated, as well as experts from scientific and technical organizations.

RCP VIEWS CEAUSESCU CRIMEA VISIT, DISMISSES RAUTU

AU181855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party held on Tuesday, August 18 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, read a report on the friendly meeting he had in the Crimea, on July 31, with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the results of the fresh meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and pointed out that the interviews between the two party and state leaders went down as a new and significant moment in the productive, ever more ascending evolution of the Romanian-Soviet relations, a remarkable contribution to the expansion of the manysided cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, for the benefit of socialist and communist construction in Romania and in the Soviet Union, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

The Executive Political Committee highlights the fact that the new Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue confirms, through the wide range of the questions approached and their importance, through the conclusions drawn and understandings reached, the decisive role the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev play in developing and expanding the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, in tracing the guidelines of the cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

The Executive Political Committee was particularly appreciative of the decision of the two party and state leaders had made with regard to the expansion and rise onto a higher level of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as leading forces in the two countries, a main factor of the strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, socialist solidarity, in the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the understandings reached on the development of economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries--by using the existing possibilities and reserves--ensures the progress of the cooperation between Romania and the USSR as a whole. In this context, the importance was brought to the fore of the decisions regarding the ca. two-fold increase in the commercial exchanges between the two countries in the current quinquennium as to the previous one, as well as Romania's participation in the building of economic units in the territory of the USSR.

The Executive Political Committee highlights the importance, in the relations between the two countries, of expanding exchanges for covering the requirements for raw materials and energy as well as of specialization and cooperation in production with a view to reciprocally meeting the requirements for machine-tools, highly complex electrical and electrotechnological products.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the significance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on questions of the current international political life, as well as of the conclusions reached on the occasion. In this context, the importance was highlighted of the reiteration by the two party and state leaders of the need for action to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, to resume and further the policy of peace, detente and collaboration, to peacefully settle interstate litigious issues, to curb and halt the arms race, the nuclear arms race in the first place, to carry out measures of confidence-building and military disengagement.

Everything possible must be done--in conditions of observance of the principles of equality and of the security of all sides--to lessen tension, to avoid military confrontation. In this context it was considered that the NATO decision regarding the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe leads to the intensification of the arms race which is a heavy burden on the people's shoulders, hinders their creative efforts and jeopardizes the cause of security.

The Executive Political Committee also highlights the particular importance of the reassertion of the support of Romania and of the USSR to the integral and unconditional implementation of the principles and understandings convenanted at the Helsinki Conference and expresses the hope that the states signatory to the Final Act will do everything possible so that the Madrid meeting reach understandings on the development of multilateral collaboration among the participating states, the convening of an European conference on confidence-building and disarmament, the ensurance of the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki.

The Executive Political Committee also considers that the opinions formulated by the two party and state leaders regarding the rallying of states' efforts for solving the energy question, the more rational use of the existing potentials and the speeded-up capitalization of new energy sources are highly topical. In this respect, the usefulness was brought to the fore of the proposal of the socialist countries with regard to the convening of an all-European conference on energy questions which should examine all the questions in the region in the ensuing period and in the future, and the two states' determination was highlighted to make their contribution to ensuring the success of the conference.

Approving of the results of the meeting and exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Executive Political Committee recommended the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for the translation into fact of the understandings covenanted and expressed the conviction that they would contribute to the further development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Romanian peopel and the Soviet peoples.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee also examined and approved the report on the execution of the state budget and of the other financial plans over the first seven months of the year, considering the budget incomes, the depositings from benefits, the drawings from the value of net production and the tax on the circulation of goods to be higher than over the corresponding period of the previous year, the state budget and the other plans have secured the financing of investments and other economizations as well as of the social cultural and other expenditures.

Examining the investments the Executive Political Committee set the task that most energetic action be taken for liquidating the lags behind in this field.

Criticizing the shortcomings in the field of the higher capitalization of the raw and auxiliary materials the Executive Political Committee asked the ministries to do everything for turning out the high-value products in all the sectors of the material production.

It also asked for an intensification of the activity in the field of foreign trade, for improvement of quality and efficiency of this activity, asked that everything be done for improving the profitability of the sales of Romanian products of the world market. There is also a need for permanently aiming at reducing the imports by using domestic resources, by improving our own technologies.

The Executive Political Committee asked that firm mesures be taken for a good unfolding of activity in agriculture, both in point of harvesting with all cultures and of performing the farming operations at best quality standards, in view of thoroughly perparing next year's crop.

The Executive Political Committee asked all the party and state bodies to do everything in order to secure good supply of the population and rational use of the reserves of farmfood produce.

Next the Executive Political Committee heard and approved a report containing proposals for a more rational dimensioning of the state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils.

The Executive Political Committee also analyzed the activity unfolded over the first half of this year for solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests of the working people.

The Executive Political Committee asked the party and state bodies, the party and mass organizations to take further resolved action, responsibly and perseveringly, in order that all the justified requirements of the working people be solved in the spirit of the country's laws.

Taking into account Leonte Rautu's family situatin, created following some of his direct relatives' requesting to leave the country for good, the Executive Political Committee decided that Leonte Rautu be released, on his request, from the Executive Political Committee and from the office of Rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, and to submit this decision to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee considers there is no compatibility between the quality of a member of the leadership of the party and such a family situation and considers there is a need for firm communist intransigence to be manifest before the way in which the party cadres, the members of the party take action and are responsible for the patriotic, revolutionay education of the members of their families, of their sons and daughters in particular, for their work and life, for their behaviour in society, for the assimilation of the principles of socialist ethics and equity and the development of the spirit of love and devotion to the supreme interests of the people, of the socialist and communist construction in Romania.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU181955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, Romania's president received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [ICP], who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview an exchange of views was made on the present and future concerns of the RCP and ICP. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations of collaboration, solidarity, mutual esteem and respect established between the two parties and the common wish was highlighted to expand these relations.

An exchange of views was also made on topical political questions, on questions of the international working class and communist movement. Within this framework, they highlighted the importance of intensifying the efforts of all peoples of the world for lessening tension in international life, for resuming the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, for solving by political means the states of tension and conflict still obtaining in various regions of the world, starting from the respect of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to force or the threat with force.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the problems related to the European security and cooperation, stress falling on the necessity for resolved action to be taken for the coherent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act stipulations. Also highlighted was that the most stringent objective of the day is the halting of the arms race, the cessation of siting and deployment of new nuclear rockets on the continent, everything being necessary to be done for passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all. Stressed was the need for strengthening the collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, an essential condition in the successful unfolding of the struggle for detente, disarmament, security and cooperation, for the implementation of the aspirations after peace, independence and progress of the peoples.

In the interview passed in a warm atmosphere of comradely friendship that is characteristic of the relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party. [as received]

ANDREI RECEIVES ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT

AU181950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 18, 1981, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Alfonso Tanga, member of the National Council of the Christian Democrats, chairman of the Commission for Public Works, Transports and Telecommunications of the Italian Senate, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the talk aspects of the development of the relations between Romania and Italy were approached, as well as several international issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI DEFENSE MINISTER

AU181945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the armed forces, received Omar Haji Mohamed, minister of defence of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

The interview was participated in by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence.

The Somali minister handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mohamed Siad Barre.

During the talk, the good relations established between Romania and Somalia were pointed to, as well as the existing possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Somali collaboration on diverse planes.

Within the exchange of views on some topical international questions, they considered that under the present circumstances, it was necessary for all the countries, peoples, advanced forces everywhere to act in full unity in order to resume the course of detente, to promote cooperation and respect among nations, to solve politically, by means of negotiations, the states of tension and conflict.

At the same time, they highlighted the need for decisive action to be taken for the achievement of specific measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

POLITIKA CRITICAL OF U.S. STAND AT LOS SESSION

AU181300 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 81 p 2

[B. Stosic report]

[Text] Geneva, 16 Aug--The statement of James Malone, head of the U.S. delegation [to the Law of the Sea Conference], "that his government has not yet adopted a decision regarding its policy, strategy and tactic at the conference" and that one should certainly wait until the end of 1982 to adopt the convention, has led to a standstill in the normal work at the conference. His statement did not surprise the numerous delegations because he repeated what he had already said before a Senate subcommittee.

Thus it can be seen the U.S. delegation came to Geneva not to negotiate but to obtain in informal talks certain "explanations," particularly as regards the provisions of the draft convention on exploring and exploiting the sea bottom, with which the American delegation is not satisfied.

Malone also emphasized, in a rather rude manner, that the delegation did not come to the conference to make voluntary contributions to the developing world, and that the conference had not been convened solely to satisfy the poor countries but also to ensure profit for capitalists.

Strange Change

In the conference's circles, it was noticed that the head of the U.S. delegation's statement contains a clearly expressed platform of the new American administration's general policy in relation to all forums and negotiations, which are being held in the present international situation, between the developing and the developed countries, such as the global talks and the North-South talks.

The complete change in the position of the present American delegation is nonetheless strange because the American delegations of all preceding administrations during the past 7 years carried out intensive talks and coordinated, together with almost all other delegations, the present draft convention on the Law of the Sea.

The Norwegian delegate reminded the American delegation of the existence of the Vienna convention on holding international negotiations and on concluding agreements, which deals with the obligations of negotiators even before documents are signed, and about the U.S. delegation's complete repudiation of what its country accepted earlier, something that is contrary to the existing practice and norms of international negotiations.

In connection with the statement made by the head of the U.S. delegation, in the course of 2 days the Group of 77 developing countries examined in detail the U.S. position, and Inamul Haq from Pakistan, chairman of the group, made an exhaustive statement based on fact. The group clearly stressed that the conference should continue its work on the basis of the jointly adopted program, and the talks on unsolved problems must be accelerated so that these problems can be resolved. Likewise, the group has asked the conference to instruct the editorial committee to make efforts to complete its work by the end of the current session, although the Western countries advocate that the committee be given as much time as it needs, thus protracting the conference's work.

The Group of 77 developing countries particularly pointed out that it cannot accept new negotiations about problems that have already been negotiated and coordinated by all delegations and thus also by the U.S. delegation.

Balanced Compromise

The statement by the chairman of the Group of 77 also stresses that the present text of the convention does not satisfy all developing countries, but rather that the text is the result of a balanced compromise in which the concessions made by the developing countries are indisputably the greatest and which satisfy many demands of the developed countries, particularly those of the United States.

Since it is obviously inconceivable that a universal convention could come about without U.S. participation, the Group of 77 developing countries expressed the hope that the U.S. delegation will join other participants in the conference so that the work program can be speeded up, disputed problems can be resolved and the conference be brought to a logical conclusion by formalizing the text of the convention and by adopting the convention on the law of the sea.

Kozyrev, head of the Soviet delegation, also replied very sharply and attacked the U.S. delegation's position as opportunistic and as one preventing the conclusion of work that has been going on for 3 years. He stated that the Soviet Union can, without any essential changes, adopt the present draft convention, and insists that the convention be adopted in the course of 1981.

IRAQI DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SARAJEVO

AU181405 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--A government delegation of the Republic of Iraq led by 'Abd al-Fatah Muhammad Amin, Revolution Command Council member and minister of local government, arrived in Sarajevo today to repay a visit to the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In today's talks, in which Milanko Renovica, president of the republican Executive Council, also participated, the guests from Iraq were informed about the republic's socioeconomic development and about the current questions of cooperation and the share of the Bosnia-Hercegovina economy in the overall cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Iraq.

The most important forms of economic cooperation are commodity exchange and investment projects. Both delegations expressed their interest in the further strengthening of cooperation in all fields.

BAKARIC DISCUSSES WORLD PROBLEMS, NONALIGNMENT

AU181910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[Rade Vujovic report on the interview granted to BORBA by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Zagreb on 6 August]

[Excerpts] In connection with the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade conference of nonaligned countries in which he participated as a member of the Yugoslav delegation, the BORBA editorial office has asked Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to comment on the present world situation and the current tasks of the Nonaligned Movement. We publish here in condensed form the statements by Comrade Bakaric during the 1-hour interview with our editor.

"In your first question, you assess the international situation as very complex, but I would say that in the immediate future we must expect a further exacerbation of tensions in the world, and we must expect these increased tensions in connection with a further increase in arms in Europe and, if I may put it this way, in the classic battlegrounds. What is involved here is the questions of missiles, the situation in Europe and so forth. Another exacerbation of tension must also be expected outside Europe in connection with the distribution and redistribution of the world's spheres of interest," Dr Vladimir Bakaric said in his comments on current international relations.

"Naturally," Bakaric continued, "all that affects the nonaligned countries also. As is known, many of these countries that have only just won their freedom are experiencing very great difficulties in their development and are also exposed to external threats to their very freedom or at least to an autonomous course for their internal development. As a result, some of these countries find their security in bowing to a bloc. They do not do this to obtain economic assistance to enable them to continue their autonomous development but they do it to follow the military line, for military security, and this creates internal tensions in these newly liberated countries, tensions that are currently increasing. I naturally consider these phenomena as temporary because these countries have no other realistic alternative to nonalignment."

"It is now becoming evident that no single power is any longer able to dominate and lead others in the way it dominated and led them, for instance, 50 years ago, because no possibilities for that exist now. Furthermore, the developed countries also show a tendency to close themselves from others. They are experiencing a crisis which is not purely economic.

"However, at the same time the world is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the old system cannot provide any solutions to the world's acute problems or even for the problems of the most highly developed countries. The recent Ottawa summit of the most highly developed countries showed that. It became evident at that summit that the most highly developed countries cannot agree on a single common capitalist road to follow in 'the new policy,' as they call it. They cannot agree because the system is obsolete. It was developed for the needs of colonial rule and the imperialist division of the world."

"The currently important problems cannot be solved within the existing economic system. Experience has confirmed that as regards both the attempts of the 'Club of 10 countries' and the 'Club of 7 countries' and the like to find a solution to the crisis."

[Question] What are the present tasks of the nonaligned countries?

[Answer] Their first task is to support an independent development within the nonaligned and developing countries themselves, to strive to overcome internal difficulties and to strive for a new world system. Naturally, the struggle for peace continues to be a lasting basic task. This struggle has had its ups and downs but now we are going through a period when the struggle for peace is most needed because the situation is increasingly deteriorating and not through any fault of the nonaligned countries. But it is up to the nonaligned countries to make the proposals that will provide a basis for some realistic and real solutions.

[Question] Is it possible to consider the successful conclusion of the Cancun ministerial meeting as a good omen for an improving climate for the future North-South talks?

[Answer] It is certainly good that the Cancun ministerial meeting of developed and developing countries concluded in that manner and that the United States has consented to talks. This shows that the United States also recognizes the increasingly greater importance of the problem. But at present it is still not clear--at least not to me--what the United States will propose and what it will demand. In any event, no radical moves should be expected.

What is essential in this connection is that by their proposals, the nonaligned countries must support the aspirations of every individual country to develop its own economy and society without any economic conditions and pressures or blackmail.

[Question] To support the process of the economic emancipation of each individual developing country?

[Answer] Well, something else must be said in connection with that emancipation. It is a question of multinational companies, the enormous conglomerates of capital endowing a narrow circle of people with enormous power. This narrow circle is beginning to influence the states and their governments as well as their policies and make them serve its own interests. The struggle against the multinational companies should not be waged so much against the companies themselves. It should be a struggle for their democratization and decentralization and against the power of the individuals and the leading groups within these big and powerful organizations.

No happy solution also--if I may put it this way--has been found as yet for aid to undeveloped countries. Some kind of big capitalism cannot develop there on its own. Thus it is logical that this is how the assistance, let us say, of multinational companies is being used. However, they are also unable to promote the economic advancement of these countries.

[Question] Some of the European countries, where the social democrats, that is workers' parties, are in power, are not prepared to give 0.7 percent of their social product for "public aid" to undeveloped countries in the spirit of the UN recommendation. And yet it is very important to ensure that the workers class of more highly developed countries accept the struggle for the new international economic system.

[Answer] In my opinion, those parties and their governments are not a part of the workers' movement For, you see, a workers' movement with left and right wings does not exist in the world. Nevertheless, what I say about the social democrats does not imply that we should not enter into any joint actions with them, because I would say that at this time they are still more progressive in this respect than anyone else in the Western world.

As you know, a Yugoslav delegation will take part in the coming talks in Mexico. No great results should be expected from those talks, but the nonaligned countries must offer their own platform and their own proposals for solving the current crisis in the world to make it clear what the developing countries demand and propose and what the Nonaligned Movement is struggling for. As a matter of fact, at any given stage of development, the Nonaligned Movement must set new prospects from its own positions for current problems in the contemporary world.

[Question] What problems do you consider to be the main problems today?

[Answer] There is certainly the problem of peace, the problem of global peace, and the struggle to solve disputes by peaceful means and, in this connection, the nonaligned countries have their hands full due to conflicts among the nonaligned countries themselves. Then there is the problem of changing the existing economic relations in the world. This is a task without which the nonaligned countries as an organization cannot even exist any longer.

As regards the conflicts and wars between nonaligned countries, it must be said that we had even anticipated them. Hence we also insist on conferences and meetings of nonaligned countries to find the necessary suitable forms to solve these disputes by peaceful means, through negotiations. What is involved here are the disputes which have their roots in the old divisions of the spheres of interests.

I think that the nonaligned countries have now developed an extensive activity in connection with the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Unfortunately, at this time I cannot foresee any solutions in the near future, but I do believe that this action is good and useful and in the long run it will help to reach an accord that will be acceptable to both sides.

From Ideas to Solutions

[Question] The idea of a far wider and more highly developed cooperation among developing countries in the direction of building a new international economic system was worked out at the Colombo conference as well as on earlier occasions. How do you appraise the results achieved in this respect so far?

[Answer] No one has as yet proposed any specific solutions in this respect. I think that it would be well to make a move here. First of all, a proposal should be made. This means that the experts of these countries should hold a conference to work out a professional project that would clearly stipulate what can and cannot be done. In any event, I think that a great deal could be done in this respect. As it is, these countries are compelled to tie themselves economically to big powers, which are not necessarily members of any blocs, and then their development depends exclusively on these big powers. And these big powers may be multinational companies, other countries, CEMA or the EEC.

[Question] The Colombo conference even foresaw the founding of a joint bank.

[Answer] But, you know, no one has worked out the practical organization, the practical motive power of such a bank. I think that our banks are not able to do that.

For this reason, we must work out a thesis, a concept. That cannot be avoided. As a matter of fact, it is necessary to move toward elaborating the necessary theses, not only for a joint bank, but also toward developing other forms of mutual trade and assistance. But this is not easy.

Let me say in passing that, you see, even CEMA has failed to come up with any solutions in this respect.

[Question] Many developing countries have embarked on a road of building socialism because they believe that that road is the most suitable one for them. But there are some who express doubts about that being socialism. Instead, they offer these countries their own models of building a society, and these offers come from all sides. What is your opinion of all that?

[Answer] Socialism is a world process, but there are certain common basic characteristics in that process. How can a country that has no workers class, has had no capitalist system or has had only the beginnings of it, build socialism? What is involved here are socialist tendencies, which are very different in different places. These tendencies manifested themselves, at least some 10 years ago, in the formation of what virtually amounted to a state capitalism in those countries, a concentration of all means and resources for a quicker development, according approximately to what Marx said in the Communist Manifesto. A great deal depended on who was in power in those countries. Some of them sincerely strove to move their countries along an autonomous road, and some others wanted to follow the capitalist road. But in some of these countries with the socialist tendencies the corruption was worse than anywhere else and thus the saying appeared: The more luxurious the prime minister's automobile, the poorer and the less developed is his country.

What is essential in this connection is the need to support and stimulate this indigenous road of development as well as the forces responsible for it. If, for instance, the multinational companies rule the state capitalism, then they will destroy it. But if the society of the country concerned is able to preserve its own independence, then cooperation with the multinational companies may produce good results.

After all, we also have enterprises which have been formed in cooperation with multinational companies. But we must often struggle, for instance here in Croatia, to prevent the attempts of these companies to rule over some of these enterprises from outside, enterprises in which they succeeded in corrupting the leading teams in some way, usually not through any briberies. However, this is a temporary thing in our country, and thus a more lasting cooperation with these companies is being developed on the basis of equality.

[Question] How do you assess Yugoslavia's efforts to implement the Havana conference's decisions on developing new forms of economic cooperation among developing countries?

[Answer] Irrespective of Havana, we have embarked on a great internal action which Comrade Stanovnik [chairman of the UN Economic Commission for Europe] characterized recently as an action that demands extraordinary courage. What is involved here is the need for us to adapt ourselves to a new role in the world, a role that will not be a consumer role, if I may put it this way. We are following a road that requires sacrifices and efforts, higher productivity, more efficient economic operations, a greater openness toward foreign competition and so forth, but a road that is expected to enable the country to become a more active factor in the world's division of labor and on the world scene than it is now. In my opinion, there is only one international market, but it is divided into two blocs, several groups and so forth. Our aim is to become a more active factor in that world market, more active and not only "more ready," as you have put it, because greater activity also promotes growth. If we fail to achieve that, then all our crying for cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries will have been in vain because then our system will not suit them. As you know, we are now developing cooperation with these countries in the classic way: We trade, we build projects there which we gain in open competition and so forth. In the present situation, there are no, and there can be no, qualitatively new forms of cooperation. But if we make the change for which we aim, then we will also work out the models of cooperation which will suit the developing countries and which will then again make this important task of nonalignment a primary task.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD181256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is interested in good relations with the Vatican and believes that they will develop along this line.

Chairman of the Committee for Relations With the Religious Communities of the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, Stjepan Cerjan states the above in an interview in Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

Cerjan recalls that during the recent visit of then Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic to the Vatican the Pope reiterated that the Catholic Church will be a constructive element in the Yugoslav community.

The overwhelming majority of believers in Yugoslavia, Cerjan underlines, are engaged in the development of self-management socialism.

Cerjan rejects as unfounded the speculations in some foreign newspapers about the alleged discrimination against believers in Yugoslavia.

"All our documents reflect the spirit of the right of believers to religious freedoms, thought and services and the right to free activity of the religious communities within the constitutionally defined frameworks", Cerjan underlines. He states that the church and the state being separated, the church cannot be a political partner.

Referring to the request of the Zagreb archbishopric for a revision of the trial of Archbishop Stepinac before the International Court of Justice, Cerjan notes that "the verdict handed down to the occupying forces collaborator and war criminal (Archbishop Stepinac) by the people's court is definitive and irrevocable."

OFFICIAL VIEWS PRESS COVERAGE OF GOVERNMENT

AU182130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Dusan Djordjevic interview with Milan Jovanovic, department chief of the Federal Secretariat for Information--date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Informing the public about the work of the federal and other state organs is important and at this moment also topical.

[Answer] The work of the Federal Executive Council and other federal organs is very evident to the public. This is to some extent normal, considering the significant functions performed by these organs. For example, over 250 domestic journalists are accredited by the Federal Secretariat for Information.

What is not quite so logical, however, are the somewhat overemphasized critical tones, I may say, when the work of the Federal Executive Council and other federal organs is reported to the public, in comparison with the treatment accorded to the republican and provincial political executive and other organs. Sometimes, especially when we face some major economic difficulties or supply problems, and when the eyes of the public are primarily turned to the Federal Executive Council, one gets the impression from these overemphasized criticisms that our problem is that somehow we have a weak federal government which is therefore frequently criticized very sharply. But there is relative quiet between the public and the information media concerning the republican and provincial executive councils.

I fear the problem is greater and in fact reflects the actual state of affairs at the present stage of our federalism, in which the lasting values of our life in common have been incorporated in accordance with the constitutional changes, but which also drastically indicates occurrences which do not signify a strengthening of our togetherness at all.

[Question] Comrade Jovanovic, despite the large number of journalists accredited to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council sessions are closed to the press. Why?

[Answer] If we look at the accepted practice in the world, I am not aware of journalists attending government sessions. I think that the very fact that journalists are not physically present at the Federal Executive Council session does not justify saying that the Federal Executive Council is closed to the public. In my opinion, it is essential that journalists, and through them the public, should be well informed about what was discussed at a session and what the decision was.

More disclosures to the public from the inter-republican committees could only contribute to this aim. Just as it is the constitutional right of every republic and province to advocate and support its interests while accords are being hammered out, the public also has the right to be informed about these positions and to intervene in the discussions on the assessment of common interests, especially when the procedure drags on due to tenacious positions. It would then be relatively easy to establish what the matter is: whether the position offered by federal organs is weakly argued professionally or whether it perhaps deviates from some basic documents in which some common point of departure has been agreed upon, or whether something else is at stake, perhaps a tenacious insistence on one's positions.

[Question] Comrade Jovanovic, does this mean that we may expect the work of the Inter-Republican Committees to be subjected to public judgment?

[Answer] I think that the development of relations will proceed precisely in this direction.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS REQUEST FOR PRICE INCREASES

LD182152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government (Federal Executive Council) today ruled out a request for the increase of edible oil, sugar and milk prices.

The request for the increase of prices of these three products which asks that the price of edible oil be increased by even 125 percent and which the Yugoslav press today described as being of an "anti-stabilization" character, was announced yesterday by the Association of Agricultural and Food Processing Industry. The association asked that the price of sugar be increased by 46 percent and of milk by 30 percent.

The Yugoslav Government assessed that there was no economic justification to grant the request which it assessed as a pressure for obtaining partial interests. The government at the same time charged the federal market inspection to take vigorous measures to prevent the commodities being withdrawn from sale.

The government assesses there are realistic material possibilities for the normal supply of the market with edible oil, sugar and milk.

As for sugar, the government assessment is corroborated by the latest estimates of agricultural experts who put this year's sugar production in Yugoslavia at 820 tons [as received] or more than enough for the domestic consumption in household and industry.

As distinct from sugar, Yugoslavia is not self-sufficient in edible oil, although the sunflower fields are sown with domestic sunflower hybrid whose yields are among the world's largest.

Yugoslav Ambassador to Belgium Esad Ceric, who was summoned for consultations here on the occasion of the recent events in Brussels, submitted at today's government session a report on the terrorist and other anti-Yugoslav activity in Belgium.

MORE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SENTENCED IN KOSOVO

Teachers, Students

LD181424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--Seven members of a counter-revolutionary organization were sentenced to between seven and fifteen years in prison by the district court in Pristina, the capital of the Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, today. This group of mostly teachers and students who had formed a clandestine organization organized and led violent demonstrations in the small town of Glogovac, Kosovo, on April 2.

The court found them guilty of setting up a hostile organization with the aim of seceding Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia in which ethnic Albanians live and annexing them to Albania.

The lead-off defendant, Bajram Gasi, 22, one-time militiaman and already convicted of hostile propaganda and discovering an official secret, told the court he was for a recarving of Yugoslavia's frontiers.

Two teachers sentenced to 11 and 12 years in prison respectively had taken their disciples to violent street demonstrations.

The group was linked with the Red Front, an irredentist organization with headquarters in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In addition to handing out propaganda materials and newspapers, the group sought to come into contact with other nationalist organizations of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo.

Pristina, Urosevac Demonstrators

LD191000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 19 Aug (TANJUG)--Prison sentences ranging from 3-11 years have been passed in the Pristina district court on the orgnizers of the spring counter revolutionary demonstrations in Pristina and Urosevac. The 11-year prison sentence was passed on Pristina television journalist Adem Salihaj for the criminal act of attempting to undermine the system, to unconstitutionally change our federal set-up and for attempting to harm brotherhood and unity. Student Abdulj Zumberi, pupil Nedzat Trstena and worker Hiljmi Hiseni each received 10-year sentences for the same criminal act. During the trial it was proved that they were leaders and organizers of irredentist demonstrations.

It was established that 32-year-old Hiljmi Hiseni, with lies and misinformation, instigated Urosevac timber combine workers to stage demonstrations. Among the aggressive demonstrators, who in addition to chanting greater-Albanian and counterrevolutionary slogans demanded the withdrawal of "the militia which had come from outside," was the 22-year-old Nedzat Trstena from Urosevac. Adem Salihaj also "excelled" with his vandalism. Heading the participants in the Pristina demonstrations and armed with a hoe and stones he made an attempt to settle scores with militia members.

Jusuf Lipovica, Naim Ramadani and Avdi Ljimani each received 8-year sentences for the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threat to our social system. In addition to these organizers and leaders of the demonstrations who conducted themselves in a particularly aggressive and destructive way and who sowed intranational hatred, sentences were also passed on students Iljaz Husaj and Nezir Mehmetaj. Nezir Mehmetaj was particularly active in disseminating enemy propaganda in the Pristina students center. They both received 3-year prison sentences.

HODZA ATTENDS CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN PRISTINA

LD182336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--A consultative meeting of chairmen of municipal assemblies and chairmen of Kosovo League of Communists municipal conferences was held in Pristina today to discuss preparations for the start of the new school year in basic and middle schools in the province. Some current issues relating to the functioning of delegate assemblies, executive, state and other organs in implementing the Constitution and the law were also discussed at the consultative meeting. As reported, a number of members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium also attended this meeting, as well as executive secretaries of the Presidium and a number of cadres in prominent positions in the province.

The consultative meeting was also attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

As reported, the consultative meeting was called with a view to assessing preparations carried out and envisaged in the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee relating to the normal start of the academic year from 1 September, and establishing specific tasks which must be carried out before the start of the new school year.

In the introductory report by Sali Nusi, provincial secretary for education, science, and culture, as well as in the discussion, emphasis was laid on a series of ideopolitical cadre organizational and other measures which have been taken up to now and which are currently being taken in the basic and middle schools in the province, with a view to carrying out the tasks set out in the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee program. Emphasis was also laid on the need to intensify broader sociopolitical activities and carry out direct tasks which need to be completed by the end of the month so as to ensure that the new school year begins normally and at the time envisaged in all environments.

As reported, it was judged that in all environments in Kosovo the school year will start on 1 September and because of this all the remaining business and tasks must be carried out by that date in order to ensure a completely successful start to work in the schools.

PLANS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN KOSOVO

LD181240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--Food production to meet home demand and export surplus is the priority goal of the development of agricultural production in the Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, in the five years to come. In development plans, annual growth of agricultural output is put at 5.7 percent whereas food-processing industry should go up at 11 percent a year.

Kosovo is Yugoslavia's least developed area in which 40 percent of its inhabitants live in the countryside, or ten or 50 percent up [as received] from Yugoslavia'a average.

Kosovo's high population growth rate and strong migration of population to its towns have built up surplus workforce in the province. In addition to its rich mining and energy resources , Kosovo has ideal conditions for agriculture.

This is why authorities exert special efforts to make country life attractive to the young by promoting agriculture. In the current five-year period, more money is to be funneled into the development of agriculture and credit policy for both the social and private sectors will be based on lower interest rates and longer repayment terms

Subsidies will be paid out of provincial funds for, among other things, the production of artificial fertilizers, milk, barley, sugarbeet, sunflower, rape seed.

Sweeping changes in infrastructure have also been planned. Land clearing, land improvement and land consolidation are priority goals at present.

In recent years, Kosovo has succeeded in promoting export of its agricultural products. In 1979 it exported meat, tobacco, wines, fruits and vegetables etc. worth 707 million dinars (18 million U.S. dollars). In 1980, it doubled such exports.

Private Farming

AU181927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 81 p 5

[B. Gulan report]

[Text] Pristina, 16 Aug--By the end of the current medium-term period, 5.09 billion dinars will have been invested to promote a more rapid development of the private sector of agriculture in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The money is planned to be spent on the purchase of agricultural machinery, on setting up vineyards and orchards and on more rapidly developing cattle breeding and beekeeping in private farms. This money will be provided from the federal fund for the more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and farmers' own contribution.

It is anticipated that by the end of 1985 the individual sector of agriculture in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will have 3,886 more tractors, 220 more combines, 9,000 more various implements, 2,000 more hectares of new vineyards and 1,500 more hectares of orchards. In addition, there will be 1,300 new minifarms raising milk cows, 1,000 minifarms to fatten young cattle, 1,200 farms raising sheep and goats, 100 hog farms, 100 turkey farms and 150 broiler farms.

There is a planned investment of 1.94 billion dinars in agricultural cooperatives, the basic organizations of farmers working with cooperatives, and in other organizations engaged in organizing and associating farmers. This money is earmarked to purchase agricultural machines, to set up vineyards and orchards, to construct storage facilities, to set up milk collection points and to protect the health of cattle as well as other indispensable investments.

KOSOVO PRESIDENT SUKRIJA SPEAKS AT LOCAL MEETING

AU181415 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 81 p 10

[I. Kostic report]

[Text] Suva Reka, 14 Aug--Last night in Suva Reka the Communal Committee of the League of Communists and the economic-political aktiv held a joint session at which they discussed the economic trends in the first half of the year and the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists in implementing the economic stabilization measures.

It was pointed out at the meeting, which was also attended by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, among others, that despite very complex conditions, the Suva Reka economy continues its tradition of successful economic operations. Thus during that period alone it allotted more than two and a half times as many resources as last year to expanding and improving its material base.

In his speech at the session Ali Sukrija emphasized that the current economic situation in the province and the country as a whole requires the full mobilization and engagement of all subjective factors and especially the League of Communists. It is necessary to remember, he continued, that more economical and efficient economic operations are one of the key elements in implementing the economic stabilization policy.

Ali Sukrija devoted a part of his speech to the engagement of communists and all progressive forces in further unmasking hostile activities. "You, communists of Suva Reka," Sukrija said, "cannot claim that the political situation in your commune is good when hostile slogans still continue to appear in the individual villages."

Special attention must be devoted to intranational relations in each individual community. We must all jointly struggle against the enemy and for the stabilization of the political situation, Sukrija stressed.

"The very fact that we Albanians represent a majority in Kosovo obliges us socially, politically and morally to keep here every member of another people or nationality. The same applies also to cadres. However, it is a tragic thing that, because of the structure, the cadres from other nationalities cannot be employed."

Speaking about the state of the autonomous character of provinces in our country, Ali Sukrija advocated as energetic a struggle against opportunism as possible and said that opportunism is very dangerous. Any communists or cadres who still find themselves in a dilemma should leave our ranks, Ali Sukrija concluded.

'GREAT' DAMAGE REPORTED IN BANJA LUKA EARTHQUAKE

AU190834 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 81 pp 1, 16

[M. Maric report]

[Summary] Banja Luka, 15 Aug--"The consequences of the earthquake in eight communes of the Banja Luka region, with a population of 450,000, have not yet been established, but according to incomplete reports available to communal civil defense staffs they are great. Over 1,000 families were rendered homeless and production has not yet resumed in all the work collectives." In Banja Luka alone, 2,100 apartments were damaged and several thousand people spent the night between 13 and 14 August in the open.

The 5,000 workers of the Incel plant in Banja Luka are engaged in repairing damage to power installations. The Bosna footwear plant and the Jelsingrad machine tools plant have resumed production. The health center and the disabled rehabilitation center have been closed.

An extraordinary session of the Banja Luka Communal Assembly noted that "the consequences of the earthquake are extensive and the measures taken to eliminate them are yielding results. However, it is clear that the region will need outside help." Food supplies are good and transportation faces no major difficulties.

In Celinac, 64 families are homeless, and tents have been distibuted to them. In the commune of Laktasi, some 10 houses were badly damaged and one collapsed. The Communal Assembly building and the school were also damaged.

BRIEFS

ALES BEBLER'S DEATH--Ljubljana, 12 Aug (TANJUG)--"Dr Ales Bebler, revolutionary, veteran of the Spanish Civil War, people's hero, prominent sociopolitical worker, diplomat and writer, died suddenly in Ljubljana early this morning. His rich revolutionary road and his life's work have ranked him among the most prominent people of Slovene and Yugoslav social and political life." He will be buried in Ljubljana on 14 August. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 81 p 1 AU]

MACEDONIA EXPORTS-IMPORTS--Skopje--According to the latest data of the Macedonian Economic Chamber, in the period from 1 January to 15 July this year Macedonia exported goods worth 18,669,000,000 dinars. Exports increased 41 percent compared with the same period last year. During the same period imports of equipment were reduced 52 percent and imports of consumer goods 27 percent. Nonetheless, uneconomic imports, particularly of equipment, continue. What is also causing concern is the fact that exports of products of nonferrous metallurgy and the tobacco and the food processing industries were reduced in the aforementioned period. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 81 p 6 AU]